DEC 7 1938

Annual Police Administration Report of the Province of Bombay including Railways

For the Year 1937

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CONTENTS.

	Paragraph.	Page.
Charge	1	1
Total reported crime—Cognizable and Non-cognizable ...	2	1
Police cognizable cases—Reported (Ordinary and Serious) ...	3 & 4	2 & 4
Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of population	5	5
Police cognizable cases for disposal	6	7
Excluded cases	7	7
Maliciously false cases	8	8
Pending cases	9	8
True Police cognizable cases disposed of	10	9
Undetected Police cognizable cases	11	9
Police cases decided by trial	12	10
Sessions cases	13	11
Offences under Special and Local laws	14	11
Cognizable crime—Direct cases	15	11
Persons in Police cases	16	11
Non-cognizable crime—Cases	17	12
Non-cognizable crime—Persons	18	12
Property stolen and recovered	19	12
Preventive action	20	13
Habitual offenders	21	13
Gang cases	22	13
Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways ...	23	13
Criminal Investigation Department (Province of Bombay) ...	24	16
Criminal Tribes Act	24	20
Counterfeit coins and currency notes	25	23
Finger Print and Handwriting Bureaux (Province of Bombay) ...	26	25
Miscellaneous duties performed	27	27
Personal visitation of serious crime	28	28
Strength of Police	29	28
Cost of Police	30	29
Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated	31	30
Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts	32	30
Inspector General's Tour	32	31
Armament	33	31
Punishments	34	31
Rewards	35	31
Education	36	32
Resignations	37	33
Vacancies and Recruiting	38	33
Health	39	34
Escapes and recaptures	40	34
Supply	41	34
Inspection of arms and ammunition shops	42	34
Prosecuting staff and its work	43	35
Drill	44	35
Musketry	45	35
Buildings	46	36
Village Police	47	37
The Police Training School	48	37
Incidents of note	49	38
Administrative and other changes	50	41
Miscellaneous	51	42
Needs of the Department	52	42
Salient features	53	43
Concluding remarks	54	45

CONTENTS

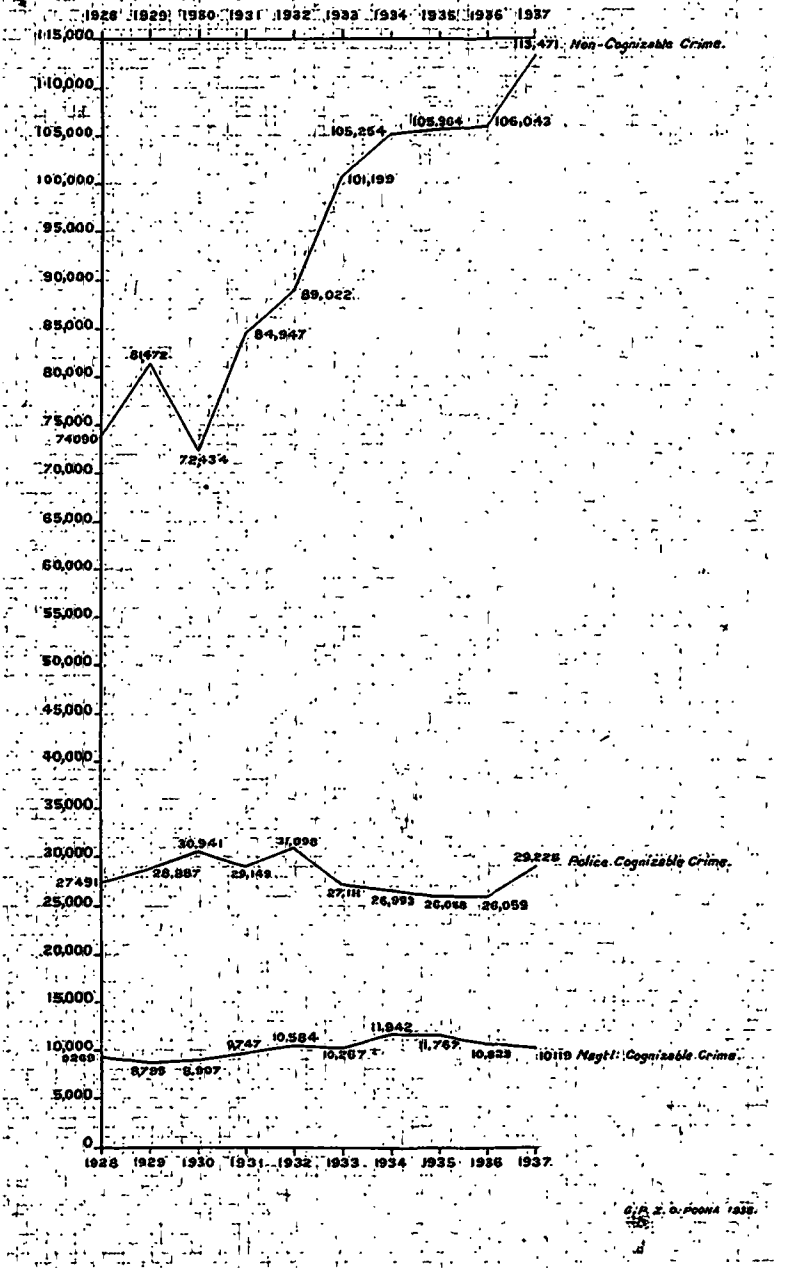
APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
A—Statement showing incidence by districts per thousand of population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1937...	48
B—Graph indicating Reported, True, and Detected Crime under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) from 1928 to 1937	49
C—Details regarding persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827	51
Statement I—Statistics referring to registered members of Criminal Tribes for 1937—by Tribes	54
Statement I-A—Statistics referring to registered members of Criminal Tribes for 1937—by Districts	58
Statement II—Convictions of members of Criminal Tribes for 1937—by Tribes	62
Statement II-A—Convictions of members of Criminal Tribes for 1937—by Districts	64

STATEMENTS.

Statements A and AA, Part I—Return of Cognizable cases	ii
Statements A and AA, Part II—Return of persons in Cognizable cases ...	viii
Statement B, Part I—Return of Non-cognizable cases	xvi
Statement B, Part II—Return of persons in Non-cognizable cases ...	xxii
Statement C—Return of property stolen and recovered	xxvi
Statement D—Return of sanctioned strength and cost of Police	xxviii
Statement E—Return of equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force	xxxvi

REPORTED CRIME
1928 TO 1937.



ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Charge.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police, from the beginning of the year to the 3rd December 1937, when he proceeded on leave. I assumed charge the same day and officiated as Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were:—

	From	*To*
In the Northern Range :—		
Mr. A. S. Holland ...	1st January 1937 ...	9th April 1937.
Mr. H. E. Butler, O.B.E. (in addition to his own duty as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad) ..	10th April 1937 ...	21st April 1937.
Mr. J. W. Rowland	22nd April 1937 ...	31st October 1937.
Mr. H. E. Butler, O.B.E. (in addition to his own duty as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad) ...	1st November 1937 ...	17th December 1937.
Mr. A. S. Holland	18th December 1937 ...	31st December 1937.
In the Southern Range :—		
Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E. ...	1st January 1937 ...	26th April 1937.
Mr. W. L. K. Herapath ...	27th April 1937 ...	3rd November 1937.
Mr. J. W. Rowland	4th November 1937 ...	31st December 1937.
In the Criminal Investigation Department :—		
Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E. ...	1st January 1937 ...	3rd December 1937.
Mr. F. E. Sharp	4th December 1937 ...	31st December 1937.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. (*a*) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 152,815 as against 142,925 in 1936—a net increase of 9,890 cases under all classes.

(*b*) The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 29,225 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,119 giving a total of 39,344 as against a total of 36,882 in 1936—an increase of *2,462* cases.

(*c*) The total non-cognizable crime numbered 113,471 as against 106,043 in 1936—an increase of 7,42[illegible] cases.

(*d*) The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

(*e*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 26,059 in 1936 to 29,225 in the year under report—an increase of 3,166 cases.

(*f*) Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have fallen from 10,823 in 1936 to 10,119 in 1937—a decrease of 704 cases.

Statements "A" and "AA"—Part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. (*a*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under:—

1936	18,440
1937	20,627

(*b*) The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Province including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were:—

1933	27,111
1934	26,993
1935	26,058
1936	26,059
1937	29,225

(*c*) The figures for 1937 are the highest during the last five years, showing an increase of 3,166, as compared with those for the previous year. Of this increase, 2,187 cases were under Classes I to V which represent real crime under the Indian Penal Code. Class VI which mainly consists of minor offences under special or local laws showed an increase of 979 cases.

(*d*) The increase under classes I to V was shared by 14 districts and the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The most marked increases were Ahmedabad (988), Bombay Suburban District (299), West Khandesh (271), Poona (212), Dharwar (133), Panch Mahals (112), and Thana (108).

At first sight, the large increase of 2,187 appears alarming but on examination, a less disturbing state of affairs is revealed. As has been shown in paragraph 4 below, there has been comparatively little fluctuation in crimes of violence whether committed for gain or not. Thefts (1,244) and house-breakings (259) account for a very large proportion of the increase.

Various reasons have been ascribed for the upward tendency in crime, among which stricter registration, the bad economic conditions which prevailed in some parts of the Province and the greater readiness of the people to approach the Police as a result of changed political conditions, are the most important, and may be regarded at the same time, as the most convincing.

From several districts, notably Ahmedabad, Bombay Suburban District and West Khandesh, it is reported that registration has been stricter. In particular, in Ahmedabad where the increase of crime is as much as 988, or 70 per cent. of the previous year's total, the District Superintendent of Police remarks that, being dissatisfied with the manner in which crime was being registered, he tightened up the system considerably and insisted on attention being paid to any complaint, no matter how trivial. For example, there were 155 cases of cycle-theft registered, as compared with 31 in

the previous year. It is probable that the number of cycles missing in 1936 was not much smaller than in 1937, but many of the cases may not have been registered on the ground that there was no proof of theft. Again, cases of malicious damage to crops were previously treated as mere mischief under Section 426, Indian Penal Code, whereas Section 447 is now properly added, thus making this very objectionable type of offence cognizable. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, is sceptical regarding the necessity of any change in the system such as has been introduced in Ahmedabad: He instances the futility of registering twelve separate cases where a man steals twelve street lamps at a time and remarks that it is impossible to register people into rectitude.

The system of crime registration has always been a very controversial subject as Section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, which makes it incumbent for a Police Station Officer to register a case when he receives information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, necessarily allows a wide discretion. It is very healthy that there should from time to time be an access of enthusiasm for registration as in Ahmedabad, but the increase of crime so far as it is the result of the stricter methods followed, need not be taken too seriously. Moreover, care is necessary to preserve a sense of proportion and to prevent the pendulum swinging too far in the opposite direction.

Scarcity and bad crops are, with reason, advanced as causes for the increase of crime in Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad and Dharwar Districts.

Another interesting but unusual cause, the reliability of which must be accepted, is that, under the changed conditions, people have lost much of their hesitation in approaching the Police. The Police, on their part, have been more responsive to public opinion and have been ready to register complaints even when of a very trivial kind.

In Bombay Suburban District, the influx of bad characters externed from Bombay under Sections 27 (*1*) and (*2*), Bombay City Police Act, is advanced as one of the chief reasons for the increase of crime. Proposals have now been made to Government to apply the Section to Bombay Suburban District. This will be a great help to Bombay Suburban District but may increase the difficulties of Thana which already suffers from the unwelcome attentions of the Bombay externees.

The development of suburban areas in Ahmedabad, Bombay Suburban District, and Poona, has been another important cause of increased crime. Unfortunately, there has been little or no corresponding addition to the strength of the Police in those areas, the pioneer residents of which suffer under many disabilities and deserve greater assistance than they receive. The reorganization of the Ahmedabad Police is a matter of urgent importance and proposals, sanction to which, it is hoped, will no longer be delayed, are at present under the consideration of Government. Bombay Suburban District and Poona also need attention.

(*e*) There was a reduction in crime under classes I to V in six districts and one Railway—Nasik (99), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (45), Surat (42), Broach (26), Kaira (25), Satara (20) and Kanara (3).

The variations are not important and call for no particular remarks.

(*f*) Taken by Ranges, the Northern Range showed an increase of 1,746 cases, and the Southern Range of 441, out of the total increase of 2,187 under classes I to V for the whole Province.

(*g*) In respect of class VI it is necessary to point out that in the year 1936, 1,010 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were mistakenly included in the Ahmedabad and the total figures. The real increase of cases in the present year, therefore, is 979 + 1,010 = 1,989. The districts chiefly responsible for the increase are Thana (476), Ahmedabad (428), Belgaum (384), Poona (170) and G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways (113). The rather large increase is attributed to greater activity on the part of the Police under the minor Acts and particularly the Public Conveyances Act. While theoretically this is a salutary feature, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, queries whether so much activity is really necessary and whether it would not be wiser for the Police to concentrate more on Indian Penal Code crimes. The District Magistrate, Thana, is also doubtful whether the zeal of the Police is always rightly applied. As is often the case, the answer seems to be to observe the happy mean.

Reported serious crime.

4. (*a*) The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1936 and in the year under report were :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Murders	397	407
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	150	138
Dacoities	155	183
Robberies	486	503
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. ...	4,814	5,073
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	6,853	8,097
Receiving stolen property	359	332
Total ...	13,214	14,733

These figures show an increase of 1,519 cases when compared with the figures for 1936.

Murders and cognate offences taken together show a decrease of two cases and call for no remarks.

An increase of 45 cases, for which Ahmedabad and Poona Districts are mainly responsible, has occurred in offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery). In the Ahmedabad District, there was an increase of 22 dacoities and 13 robberies, and in the Poona District of 16 dacoities and 7 robberies.

The increase in Ahmedabad has been attributed mainly to the method of registration prescribed in respect of a series of offences committed at one time. The Superintendent's remark explains itself :—

" In a single case of dacoity, houses of 11 different owners were looted and 11 cases of dacoity were registered. The gangs responsible for these offences have been rounded up. "

The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has reported that a gang of Gopals operating in the Eastern and Western Sub-Divisions was responsible for 17 dacoities out of a total of 22. The gang was rounded up and 16 of the dacoities detected.

In the remaining districts fluctuations were insignificant and call for no remarks.

House-breakings with intent to commit an offence and thefts, including cattle thefts, show an increase of 259 and 1,244 cases, respectively, when compared with the figures for the year 1936. The districts chiefly responsible for the increase are :—

	House-breaking.	*Thefts including cattle thefts.*
Ahmedabad	116	466
Bombay Suburban District	109	184
Poona	71	114

The large number of house-breakings and thefts was chiefly responsible for the total increase of crime under classes I to V. The causes of this increase have been mentioned in paragraph 3 above and no further reference here is, therefore, necessary.

Incidence of (*a*) cognizable and (*b*) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. (*a*) The latest figures from other Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1936. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Province.

(*b*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1935 and 1936 under Classes I to V was :—

	1935.	*1936.*
1. North-West Frontier Province	3·12	3·31
2. Central Provinces and Berar	2·75	3·05
3. Sind	2·82	2·80
4. Punjab	1·81	1·78
5. Assam	1·63	1·63
6. United Provinces	1·27	1·27
7. Bihar	1·03*	1·11
8. Bengal	1·13	1·09
9. Bombay	1·10	1·09
10. Madras	·94	·93
11. Orissa	1·03†	·82

* Including Orissa.

† Including Bihar.

Burma has been excluded this year, as that Province no longer forms an integral part of India.

(*c*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1935 and 1936 was :—

		1935.	*1936.*
1.	Central Provinces and Berar	2·26	2·53
2.	North-West Frontier Province	1·96	2·14
3.	Sind	1·89	1·81
4.	Punjab	1·27	1·24
5.	Assam	1·24	1·21
6.	United Provinces	1·02	1·02
7.	Bengal	·94	·92
8.	Bihar	·83*	·90
9.	Bombay	·78	·78
10.	Orissa	·83†	·67
11.	Madras	·69	·66

* Including Orissa.

† Including Bihar.

(*d*) As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where there are no different Branches in the Force), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1936 per Policeman was :—

		1936.
1.	Assam	4·37
2.	Sind	3·89
3.	Bihar	3·40
4.	Central Provinces and Berar	2·76
5.	Bengal	2·46
6.	United Provinces	2·15
7.	Orissa	1·97
8.	Madras	1·89
9.	Bombay...	1·58

(*e*) A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Province, district by district, during the year 1937 is attached to this Report as Appendix "A".

(*f*) The incidence of total crime and serious crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Province, including Railways, in 1937 works out to 1·22 and ·87 per thousand of population, as against 1·09 and ·78 respectively, in the preceding year. These increases were mainly due to rise in crime during 1937.

(*g*) Bombay Suburban District and Ratnagiri retain their reputation of being respectively the most and least criminal districts in the Province, their incidence of crime for 1937 being 5·64 and ·27 per thousand of population.

Police cognizable cases for Disposal.

6. (*a*) Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the numbers of cases for disposal during the year under report, and for the preceding year were :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Indian Penal Code	21,894	24,106
Class VI	8,358	9,326
Total ...	30,252	33,432

(*b*) The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,262 as against 1,097 in 1936, leaving 32,170 cases for investigation against 29,155 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, to total cases for disposal rose slightly from 3·62 in 1936 to 3·77 in the year under review.

Excluded cases.

7. (*a*) The numbers of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact were as under :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V)	3,654	3,857
Class VI	206	240
Total ...	3,860	4,097

(*b*) The percentages of cases excluded to cases for disposal under the two categories stood as under :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V)	16·68	16·00
Class VI	2·46	2·57

Similar percentage in respect of the excluded cases under all classes works out to 12·25 during 1937 as against 12·75 in 1936. The variations are negligible.

(*c*) Of the 4,097 cases excluded during 1937, 889 were compounded as against 760 in 1936 giving a percentage of 21·69 against 19·69 in 1936.

No less than 543 of the 889 cases compounded were offences of hurt and grievous hurt as against 462 in 1936. The figures are disappointing and it would appear that the orders of Government in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132-I of 30th September 1932, to the effect that Magistrates should beware of over readiness to encourage compromise have not been receiving proper attention. The waste of time and energy on the part of the Police and Magistracy due to this cause has frequently been the subject of adverse comment in Annual Administration Reports.

8. (*a*) Of the 3,857 excluded cases under the Indian Penal Code, 559 were classed as maliciously false as against 538 in 1936—an increase of 21 cases. The percentage of these cases to the total number for disposal was 2·31 as against 2·45 in 1936.

Maliciously false cases.

(*b*) Prosecutions were ordered in 205 cases during the year under report as against 182 in 1936. Of these 205 cases, 66 ended in conviction and 116 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 36·67 against 33·82 in 1936 and 27·59 in 1935.

(*c*) The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 74·15, which is a satisfactory figure.

9. (*a*) The total number of cases, under all classes, pending at the close of the year under report stood at 4,945 as against 3,999 during 1936. According to classes they were :—

Pending cases.

	1936.	*1937.*
Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V)	3,315	4,065
Class VI	684	880
Total ...	3,999	4,945

The total number of cases pending with the Police was 1,022, and with the Magistracy 3,923, as against 803 and 3,196 respectively, in the preceding year.

The increase was 750 cases under Indian Penal Code and 196 under Class VI. Under Indian Penal Code, the increase was shared by both the Ranges (Northern Range—549 and Southern Range—201).

(*b*) The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last two years has been as under :—

Percentages.

Year.	*With Police.*	*With Magistrates.*	*Total.*
1936 ...	2·65	10·56	13·21
1937 ...	3·06	11·73	14·79

The Northern Range was chiefly responsible for the falling off in efficiency, the percentage of cases pending with Magistrates having risen from 10·35 in 1936 to 12·76 in the year under review.

The increase in pending cases with Magistrates was marked in Ahmedabad, East Khandesh and Thana :—

	1936.	*1937.*	*Increase.*
Ahmedabad	380	643	263
East Khandesh	192	312	120
Thana	177	295	118

The Ahmedabad figures indicate a serious break down in the administrative machinery. Both the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate press for a larger number of Magistrates and Police Prosecutors and I have recently submitted proposals to Government for an extra Police Prosecutor. Another cause of the congestion is probably the large increase in crime both cognizable and non-cognizable. Cases under the District Police Act, for instance, increased from 3,781 (1936) to 10,383 (1937) and must have occupied much of the time of Courts.

Complaints of the inadequacy of Magistrates and Police Prosecutors have also been received from East Khandesh and other districts and the abolition of Bench Magistrates can hardly have improved the situation. The remarks of the District Magistrate, Nasik, where there is an increase of 62 pending cases, are interesting and are reproduced below :—

"Pending cases are still a serious blot on the administration of civil justice. The Magistrates are largely to blame. Too many cases are fixed on the same day. Adjournments are allowed on inadequate pretexts. Few Magistrates understand that one unnecessary adjournment may give rise to a series. However, the Magistrates are not alone to blame. In some cases the Police Prosecutor professes to be unable to attend over long periods. Witnesses are not produced on the dates fixed for hearing. In a case which I tried myself I came to realize how difficult it is to proceed with a case in which one of the parties is bent on obstruction. Finally I would draw attention to Section 14 of the Bombay Pleaders' Act. Though I believe this Section is merely directory and not mandatory, it creates a wrong impression. I am convinced that unless the principle that the Court will accept no hard luck stories is established, civil justice will continue to be a Marathon event."

Delay in the disposal of cases has a very injurious effect on almost every branch of Magisterial and Police work and is not a matter which should be lightly regarded. It is hoped, therefore, that proposals for remedial measures will receive favourable consideration.

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. (*a*) Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 24,234 cases as against 22,317 in 1936, an increase of 1,917 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1935	14,946	7,407	22,353
1936	14,859	7,458	22,317
1937	16,036	8,198	24,234

(*b*) A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of, and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found as Appendix "B".

Undetected police cognizable cases.

11. (*a*) The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,610 as against 5,989 in 1936—an increase of 621 cases.

(*b*) The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Northern Range	3,942	4,480
Southern Range	2,047	2,130

(*c*) The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) was as under :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Northern Range	29·76	32·17
Southern Range	22·56	20·65
Total ...	26·83	27·27

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases has gone up from 38·72 in 1936 to 39·75 in the year under review.

Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban District which show increases of 425 and 185 respectively are responsible for practically the whole increase in undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code in the Northern Range. The percentages of undetected cases to true cases rose in these districts from 28·30 and 45·00 to 41·78 and 55·01 respectively and there can be little doubt but that these disappointing figures followed on the stricter registration of crime in those districts and that the inadequacy of Police personnel in the two urban areas was a contributory cause.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. (*a*) Out of 16,362 cases decided by trial, 15,435 ended in conviction as against 14,423 out of 15,231 cases tried in 1936. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·33 as against 94·69 in 1936 under all classes, and 90·67 against 91·30 respectively under the Indian Penal Code. The variations are small and call for no remarks.

(*b*) Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1936.	*1937.*
Murders, homicides and attempts at murder ...	74·37	67·41
Dacoities	84·00	73·26
Robberies	82·80	80·23
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc., (Serial No. 29 in Statement 'A'—Part I) ...	91·55	90·26
Thefts including cattle thefts	94·19	94·63
Receiving stolen property	96·47	95·56

These percentages though not quite so good as in 1936 are satisfactory.

(*c*) In respect of the true Police cognizable cases, under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) the percentages of cases ending

in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1937 and the year preceding are as under :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1936	49·26
1937	47·53

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 803 as against 779 in 1936. Out of the 658 cases tried, 490 ended in conviction and 163 in acquittal or discharge as compared with 605, 461 and 144 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·46 in 1937 as against 76·19 in 1936. Out of the remaining cases, 4 were withdrawn and 141 were pending at the close of the year 1937. Districts returning high percentages are Panch Mahals (96·15), Ratnagiri (95·45), Sholapur (88·09) and Nasik (86·27) while the lowest were Thana and Kanara (50·00) and Surat (60·00).

Offences under special and local laws.

14. (*a*) Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 9,088 in 1937 as against 8,124 in the year before, an increase of 964 cases.

(*b*) Of the 9,088 cases dealt with, 7,831 were brought to trial, of which 7,692 ended in conviction as against 8,124, 7,079 and 6,972, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·22 as against 98·48 in the preceding year.

Cognizable crime: direct cases.

15. (*a*) The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1937 without the intervention of the Police under all classes was 10,119 against 10,823 in 1936 (*vide* graph—para : 2), the number convicted being 5,242 against 6,387 in the previous year.

(*b*) Out of the above the true cases under the Indian Penal Code numbered 6,094. (classes I to V) against 5,138 during the previous year. Of these, 1,599 ended in conviction as against 1,296 in 1936, giving a percentage of 26·23 in respect of convictions to cases tried against 25·2 in the year before. Corresponding percentages under all classes were 51·80 against 59·01 in the year before.

Statement "A" and "AA" Part II—Persons in Police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was 28,889 as compared with 26,747 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,858 as against 32,180 in 1936. Persons released without being brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) numbered 598 as against 646 in 1936, giving a percentage of 3·11 of the total arrested as against 3·60 in the previous year. Of the 34,858 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 24,383 of whom 17,155 were tried during the year and 11,190 were convicted, giving a percentage of 65·22 of the total tried against 65·91 in 1936. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the

Indian Penal Code at the end of the year was 6,220 as against 5,224 in 1936. The variations under the various heads are small and need no comment.

Statement "B" Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

17. (*a*) Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 106,043 in 1936 to 113,471 in the year under report—an increase of 7,428. The increase is marked and the total crime reported is the highest during the last 11 years. The growing complexity of life under modern conditions lends itself to an increase in offences of this kind which is likely to continue.

(*b*) The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 119,524 as against 111,375 in 1936. Of the former 95,450 were tried and 84,376 ended in conviction against 88,793 and 77,305 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 88·39 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 87·06 in 1936. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal was 70·59 against 69·40 in the year before.

Statement "B", Part II—Persons in non-cognizable crime.

18. 157,545 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before the Courts in 1937, as against 150,057 in the previous year. Persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 8,968 as against 8,717 in 1936; of the 126,995 persons tried 91,077 were convicted and 35,918 discharged or acquitted, as against 117,861, 84,316 and 33,545 respectively in the year preceding. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts, showed slight improvements—71·71 and 57·81 in the year under report as against 71·53 and 56·19, respectively, in 1936.

Statement "C"—Property stolen & recovered.

19. The value of property stolen in 1937 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 7,95,492 against Rs. 7,74,099 in 1936, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 2,36,077 and Rs. 2,48,759. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 37·44 in 1937 against 44·10 in 1936. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were—

	1936.	*1937.*
Northern Range	37·38	30·48
Southern Range	53·61	48·53

The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Bijapur (74·70) followed by Ratnagiri (69·44), Dharwar (59·66), Surat (52·53), Satara (51·76) and Sholapur (50·97), while the lowest percentages returned were in the Northern Range, by Ahmedabad (16·26) and Bombay Suburban District (15·93), and in the Southern Range, by the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (24·35) and Kolaba (39·83).

The poor results in Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban District are attributed, as in the case of total increase of crime and undetected cases, to stricter registration and inadequate personnel.

Preventive action.

20. The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C" to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections increased by 15 from 1,797 in 1936 to 1,812 in the year under report. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range returned an increase of 110 persons, the Southern Range recording a decrease of 95 persons. The percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to those proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) dropped very slightly, viz., from 74·70 in 1936 to 74·64 in 1937.

(*b*) As in 1936, instances of undue delay have occurred in the disposal of these cases. In one case five persons, sent up under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were pending trial from 1935. Finally, the case was withdrawn as the long duration of the trial had seriously affected the chance of its success. Another case was sent up in October 1936 and decided in December 1937. Before the decision of the case, four of the accused committed an offence of unlawful assembly and assaulted members of the other party. The need for prompt despatch in cases of this kind is obvious.

Habitual offenders.

21. During the year under report, out of 20,161 persons convicted, 3,492 were identified as having been previously convicted and 913 were classed as "Habitual offenders" as against 19,178, 3,231 and 752 respectively in 1936. The highest numbers of "Habitual offenders" were returned by Poona (183), Ahmedabad (134) and East Khandesh (120).

Gang cases: G.R., J.D., No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

22. During the year under report no fresh gang case was taken up.

Important cases dealt with in districts and on railways.

23. Brief accounts of important and interesting cases investigated by the Police during the year under report are given below:—

(1) *Armed dacoity at Surkhej, North Daskroi Taluka, Ahmedabad District.*

At about midnight on 12th July 1937, a gang of 12 dacoits armed with a gun, dharias and sticks was engaged in committing a dacoity at Surkhej. The dacoits had ransacked three shops without any opposition and when about to open the fourth, a Constable on his night rounds challenged them. The Constable who was armed with a Dharia was able to identify the leader of the gang. The leader, realising the situation at once, fired at the Constable and injured him severely in the right arm. The Constable was not deterred, but pursued the dacoits with the help of the villagers. The dacoits, however, escaped under cover of darkness and the Constable who had received further minor injuries had to be

removed hurriedly to the hospital. The result of the Constable's plucky action was the prevention of further looting and his identification of the leader led subsequently to the arrest of all the dacoits. The case against them is now sub-judice. The capture of the gang was a great relief to the villagers and the Constable was awarded the King's Police medal for his conspicuous gallantry.

(2) *Murder of a goldsmith, Broach City.*

Harkisan Harjiwan Chenchwa, a notorious criminal, planned to win the confidence of Ranchhodlal Maganlal, a goldsmith of Broach City, by pretending to be a country doctor and gave him some pills which seemed to bring relief. Shortly afterwards he introduced his associate Jagjivan Parshotam who took various loans from Ranchhodlal. On the afternoon of 15th July 1937 Hiralal Dhanji, the third accused in this case, was seen locking the door of the goldsmith's house when the latter was away, by one Bhikhabhai who questioned Hiralal and was told that Ranchhodlal had sent him to close the windows of his shop. Not being satisfied, Bhikhabhai listened at the door and heard the sound of people inside the house. He then raised a hue and cry and Chenchwa and Jagjiwan were apprehended with some ornaments belonging to Ranchhodlal on their persons. On the house being opened, a bundle containing ornaments and cash valued at nearly Rs. 7,000 was found in a corner ready to be removed at some convenient time.

A search for the missing goldsmith was then started and information regarding a tongawala who had conveyed the three accused and a heavily loaded gunny bag from the house of Chenchwa to the river side about two miles away was received by the Sub-Inspector of Broach City.

On investigation this was found to be true though what was carried in the bag could not be ascertained as the river was in flood. The tonga driver only knew that a heavy sack, which the accused had made him believe contained account books which had to be destroyed to hoodwink the Incometax authorities, was carried by him in his tonga.

In the course of the investigation evidence was obtained of eye witnesses, who had seen the missing goldsmith locking and leaving his house on the afternoon of 14th July 1937 in the company of the said three accused and finally entering Chenchwa's house from which he was never subsequently seen to emerge.

Accused Hiralal who was absconding was arrested in Surat where he had made an extra-judicial confession to his host and relatives giving a full account of the murder of Ranchhodlal and he and the other two accused were sent up for trial under sections 302 and 454-380, Indian Penal Code. The case, which is particularly interesting by reason of the fact that the body of the missing man was never discovered, ended in conviction, the three accused being sentenced to transportation for life.

(3) *Riot with murder at Naringi, Virar Police Station, District Thana.*

A serious riot was reported from Naringi village under the Virar Police Station, during the month of September 1937, as the result of a raid by Excise Officers for the detection of illicit distillation of liquor. The Excise Sub-Inspector raided the village with a posse of 10 Excise Constables, and arrested three persons who were carrying bottles of liquor from the village. The three persons arrested were left in the custody of three Excise Constables and with the remaining seven Constables the Excise Sub-Inspector entered the village and attached three houses. The day selected for the raid was the 12th of September 1937, i.e. "Gauri Ganpati" day when the villagers had indulged in an orgy of drink. The villagers resented the inroad of the Excise party and commenced pelting stones at them and while the Excise Sub-Inspector was busy writing a *panchnama* by the light of a lamp, it was removed by some one. The Excise party took to their heels pursued by the rowdy villagers and received lathi blows in the retreat. While the Excise Sub-Inspector was attempting to extricate himself from the Railway fencing one of the villagers dealt him a blow with a scythe on the back. He was bleeding profusely and was thrown into a ditch by the road side. The Sub-Inspector and the men were taken to the Bassein Dispensary and on 13th September 1937 the Sub-Inspector was removed to the Charac Clinic, Bombay, by his father where he expired on 20th September 1937.

(4) *Cheating by confidence trick in Hubli Town, District Dharwar.*

On 16th March 1937, two unknown persons in the guise of "Bairagis" approached the complainant and offered to double gold. Being lured by this prospect of enriching himself, the complainant entrusted to the accused 23½ tolas of gold consisting of various ornaments. These were put into an earthern pot and placed over the fire in the complainant's house. The accused then made a show of reciting some incantation over the precious metal and departed with instructions to the complainant to open the pot next day. The next morning, the complainant discovered that he had been duped, the real pot having been replaced by another containing brass. The accused disappeared. Their description has been published in the *Bombay Police Gazette.*

(5) *Murder of his own son by the accused at Chikhalgaon, District Ratnagiri.*

The accused who was living at Chikhalgaon, a village under Dapoli Police Station, was in straitened circumstances and was unable to maintain his family consisting of a wife and four children, one of whom was a son, aged 22 years, by his first wife. With the intention of gaining a fortune the accused insured the life of

this son for Rs. 2,000 and then killed him mercilessly by striking him with a thick stick on the head. He then sent for the Police Patil to make a *panchnama* saying that death had been caused by fall from a tree. The Police Patil, suspecting foul play on seeing the injuries on the dead body, informed the Police, who started investigation and sent up the accused under Section 302, Indian Penal Code. The case ended in conviction and the accused was sentenced to death.

Criminal Investigation Department, Province of Bombay.

24. (*a*) The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department exclusive of the Finger Print Bureaux, Poona and Bombay, remained unchanged during the year under report, viz :—

1 Deputy Inspector General of Police.

2 Superintendents of Police (Assistants to Deputy Inspector General of Police).

2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.

12 Inspectors of Police.

27 Sub-Inspectors of Police.

2 Sergeants.

16 Head Constables.

One additional appointment of a steno-typist on a temporary basis was sanctioned during the year for the Intelligence Branch (Ministerial).

Investigation Branch.

(*b*) The number of criminal investigations undertaken during the year was 19 as compared with 12 in 1936 and 14 in 1935. Of these 4 were pending from the previous year.

Most of the cases were of a difficult and protracted nature.

The results of the cases were as follows :—

Convicted	4
Acquitted	1
Pending trial	3
Undetected	9
Transferred to District	1
Investigation dropped	1
	19

In all 41 persons (including 16 of the previous year) were dealt with. 19 of these were convicted, 12 acquitted, 1 was released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 was made an approver and 8 are pending trial.

(c) Request for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was refused in four cases for the reasons mentioned against each :—

1. Misappropriation in Ratnagiri Local Board.	The matter was purely departmental.
2. Breach of Motor Vehicles Rules.	The matter was technical and the District Police were in a better position to deal with it.
3. Hirekerur Murder case.	No suitable Criminal Investigation Department officer was available.
4. Forged Currency Notes of Rs. 100 denomination of WD/62 Series.	Enquiries had already been made by the Criminal Investigation Department about Notes of this series and full local enquiries had been made by the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Important cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Details of some of the more important cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year are :—

(1) *Poona City Criminal Conspiracy Case.*

A case occurred at Ville-Parle on 9th July 1937 in which the complainant, a young married woman, was chloroformed and robbed of her ornaments. The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, reported the case to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, as the modus operandi appeared similar to that reported in offences at Nasik and Ahmednagar. Two Deputy Superintendents of Police of the Criminal Investigation Department were sent to Ville-Parle to make enquiries as a result of which they came to the conclusion that all the offences had probably been committed by the same accused. As a whole time officer was necessary, an Inspector under the direct supervision of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was entrusted with the enquiries on 13th July 1937.

During the investigation it was established that 12 youths hailing from Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara Districts had formed a criminal conspiracy in Poona City to commit offences of theft and robbery and in furtherance thereof some of them had purchased a revolver and an automatic pistol. Offences in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bombay Suburban District were planned in Poona City and perpetrated by the various conspirators according to directions issued from Poona. Some of the conspirators had also signed a pledge that they would sacrifice themselves to gain political freedom. An omnibus offence of conspiracy embracing the various concomitants mentioned above was registered in Poona City 'B' Division, under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, read

with Section 379, 380 or 392, Indian Penal Code, and Section 19(F) of the Arms Act and a charge sheet was preferred against the 12 youths on 7th August 1937 in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, First Class, Poona. The District Magistrate subsequently transferred the case to the Court of the City Magistrate, First Class, Poona, who heard the case from 1st September 1937 and decided it on 29th November 1937. He convicted and sentenced 11 accused to various terms of imprisonment and fine and acquitted the remaining one.

Enquiries into the individual cases of robbery at Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Ville-Parle were simultaneously completed and further charge sheets in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Ville-Parle cases against 10 of these 12 youths were sent to the respective Courts. The hearing of these cases has been held over pending decision of the appeal lodged by some of the convicted accused in the conspiracy case.

(2) *Misappropriation in the Bank of Messrs. Waikar & Co., Hubli.*

Messrs. Waikar & Co., Hubli, started business as bankers in 1922 and went into voluntary liquidation on 16th October 1934. Finding that the liquidator was not doing his work properly, the creditors in their meeting in May 1936 resolved to take civil and criminal action against the Directors of the Company. Mr. Chaturbhai T. Dharmsey accordingly lodged a complaint in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, III Division, Dharwar, against the three Directors and the cashier of the Company, on behalf of three widows, who had opened accounts with the Company.

The complaint was referred to the Criminal Investigation Department by the District Magistrate, Dharwar, as a whole time officer was required to make the enquiries. An Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector and a Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed for the investigation.

The auditor, Co-operative Societies, Dharwar, was also deputed by Government to assist in the investigation.

During the enquiry it transpired that one of the Directors, who was also Director of Geo. A. Hatland and Co. of Bombay, conspired with the other Directors to inflate their share capital in the bank by showing a bogus loan transaction of Rs. 40,000 from the above firm. The Directors also advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 30,000 to several persons without substantial security. Though these loans were bad debts, an accumulation of interest was shown and higher profits and consequently higher dividends were declared with proportionate remuneration to the Managing Director. In addition, the Directors withdrew Rs. 24,500 from the suspense account in the bank which they failed to repay, thereby in this and various other ways utilising the depositors' money for their own benefit.

The three Directors, the Cashier and the Accountant of the Company were responsible for appropriating some Rs. 80,000 of the depositors' money. As sufficient evidence was forthcoming against them, a report to this effect was made and the District Magistrate has requested Government to appoint a Special Magistrate to try the case. Government orders are awaited.

Intelligence Branch.

(*d*) The Intelligence Branch continued to carry out satisfactorily its numerous and important duties during the year. The number of enquiries undertaken by the Branch in connection with political and confidential matters was 60 as compared with 88 in 1936. In addition, a great deal of ground work was done inconspicuously in office where a very large volume of correspondence has to be dealt with.

(*e*) The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the shorthand staff was 1,293 as compared with 1,117 in 1936, 748 in 1935 and 806 in 1934. Election propaganda on the part of various political parties and activities in the workers' and kisan movements swelled the number of public meetings and conferences.

(*f*) The officers of the Intelligence Branch staff were also utilized for confidential duties in connection with the tours of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Crime Branch.

(*g*) (*i*) During the year, 12 crime records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District cheats were prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette*, the same number as in the previous year. The total of all such records published up to the end of 1937 is 454.

(*ii*) The main classifications under which these 454 crime records have been published are shown below :—

	Inter-Provincial.		Inter-District.	
	Number published during 1937.	Grand total up to the end of 1937.	Number published during 1937.	Grand total up to the end of 1937.
1. Burglar	.....	36	.....	66
2. Thief	.....	106	.....	141
3. Dacoit	.....	3	.....	4
4. Cheat	6	45	6	39
5. Forger	.....	1	.....	.....
6. Poisoner	.....	3	.....	5
7. Utterer of forged Currency Notes	.....	2	.....	.....
8. Coiner	.....	1	.....	1
9. Robber	.....	.....	.....	1
	6	197	6	257
			Total ...	454

(*iii*) The Crime Records already published were kept up to date by the preparation of 70 addenda containing details of further criminal tendancies or convictions. 19 of these which referred to cheats and poisoners were published in the *Bombay Police Gazette*.

(*iv*) As in previous years, district Crime Reviews and the diaries of Sub-Divisional Officers were closely examined. This enabled the Criminal Investigation Department to keep a general watch on serious crime throughout the Province and to give assistance and information to District Superintendents of Police in cases where co-ordination of investigation was necessary.

(*v*) Crime Graphs have been maintained up to date and show the monthly variations of the more important forms of crime in the Province.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

A. Registration.

(*h*) (*i*) The total number of registered members at the end of the year 1937 belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal tribes was 8,509 as compared with 8,174 at the end of 1936.

The increase by 335 in the total number of registrees at the end of 1937 as compared with the figure for 1936 is due not to a larger number of registrations but to the fact that a smaller number of registrees were expunged from the register.

Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of this Act in all its phases throughout the year.

(*ii*) 3,643 registered members are subject to the provisions of Section 10 and 4,866 are restricted under Section 11 as compared with 3,288 and 4,886 respectively in 1936. 286 registered members were absconding and 284 were in jail at the end of the year as against 317 and 338 respectively in the previous year.

Changes during the year owing to additions to, and removals from, the register.

(*iii*) During the year 1,178 members of different tribes and gangs were registered as compared with 1,255 in 1936. 26 members were received under Section 10 (3) and 97 died. The number removed from the register for improvement in character or other reasons was 425 as compared with 1,170 in the preceding year.

B. Convictions and Prosecutions.

(*i*) The details of convictions of criminal tribesmen both registered and unregistered are shown separately in statements II and II-A according to tribes and districts. The total number of

convictions under all Acts rose from 1,966 in the preceding year to 1,987. Similar offences under the Indian Penal Code rose from 1,240 to 1,296.

(*ii*) Instances of the wrong application of sub-sections of section 22 are now decreasing. Out of 21 persons liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23, 16 actually received enhanced punishments.

(*iii*) Ten registered members were convicted under Section 24 as against 8 in 1936.

C. New Applications or Modifications of the Act.

(*i*) During the year no new tribe, gang or mixed gang was brought under the operation of the Act.

(*ii*) Notifications in respect of the Vanjari Chamar, Mang Ramoshi and Thakar tribes residing in Nasik and Poona districts were cancelled, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9268/3, dated 25th June 1937.

(*iii*) A proposal for the cancellation of notifications in respect of the Kathodi Katkari tribe residing in Nasik and Poona districts received from the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has been submitted to Government.

(*iv*) A proposal for the declaration of the Kathodi tribe residing in Thana and Kolaba districts was examined and has been abandoned for want of sufficient data to justify action under Section 3 of this Act.

(*v*) A proposal for the declaration of 18 Gopals residing in Ahmednagar District was similarly abandoned.

(*vi*) A proposal from the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona, for a revised notification in respect of the Berad tribe on the lines of Bhils, Tadvis and Kolis was examined and supported. It has recently been submitted to Government.

(*vii*) The question of Kanjar Bhat Jodhapur Maratha gangs and others emigrating from the Madras Province which is under the consideration of Bombay and Madras Governments still remains undecided as mentioned in the last year's report.

During the year 1937, 11 fresh gangs consisting of 17 men, 20 women and 37 children migrated into Dharwar District as against 25 mentioned in the last year's report. After 17th August 1937 no fresh gangs were noticed from which it appears that action has been taken by the Madras Government to stop their migration into this Province. So far, however, no orders to that effect have been received. The Government of Bombay have, in their Home Department letter No. 4066/2/E, dated 5th February 1938, requested the Government of Madras to settle the question once for all. An early settlement of this vexed problem is desirable as 216 such gangs have been noticed during the year wandering in this Province.

D. Internment and transfers.

178=registered members of different tribes were sent to settlements under section 16. No registered member was transferred under section 13 to another Province nor was deported to any Indian State under Section 28.

E. Absconders.

286=registered members were absconding at the end of the year. 137 were apprehended during the year and 454 were prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act. The figures for 1936 were 317, 121 and 490 respectively.

F. Wandering Gangs.

(*i*) During the year 455 wandering gangs came to notice in this Province as against 383 last year.

(*ii*) 365 of the gangs belonged to notified criminal tribes, 8 to classes considered as non-criminal and the remaining 82 were Irani gangs.

(*iii*) The question of registering wandering gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act was taken up during the year and is under consideration.

G. General.

(*i*) The Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and gave constant advice and instruction in the administration of the Act throughout the Province.

(*ii*) A detailed note on the history of the working of the Act in this Province was prepared in this branch for the use of the members of the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the working of the Act in this Province and has been sent to the Secretary of the Committee under No. C. T. 95-E, dated 18th January 1938. Other information required by the Committee was also supplied.

(*iii*) The Criminal Tribes Act Manual approved by Government and sent to the Press was carefully re-examined and was brought up to date by subsequent additions or alterations. It is hoped that it will be published shortly.

(*iv*) With the help of the Finger Print Bureau many absconders were traced and brought back either for prosecution or for registration under the Act.

H. Inspection.

During the year the Criminal Tribes Records of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur,

Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts were inspected and instructions were given to the District Superintendents of Police on various points.

I. Conclusion.

During the year, 1,390 members of criminal tribes were convicted in respect of cognizable offences and 125 under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 1,358 and 106 during the previous year. Of these 907 members were convicted for offences against property and 21 were convicted for offences against coinage.

The slight increase in cognizable offences committed by both registered and unregistered members is not alarming but the figures indicate that the reformation of these tribes is slow.

Apart from those in settlements the number of persons registered in this Province under the Criminal Tribes Act is only just over 8,000, a figure which indicates the modest extent to which the Act is used. Moreover, the orders under the Act have been framed with constant regard to the convenience of the registrees in respect of obtaining employment and other facilities and they are applied in a liberal spirit.

Counterfeit coins and currency notes.

25. (*a*) The figures below show the fluctuations from year to year in the number of counterfeit coins both silver and nickel which came to notice on the Railways in the Province:—

Stations.	Silver.			Nickel.		
	1937.	1936.	1935.	1937.	1936.	1935.
G. I. P. Railway ...	2,348	2,486	1,893	488	459	255
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge).	4,237	4,809	3,248	735	706	379
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge).	914	985	720	232	226	188
M. & S. M. Railway ...	4,692	4,854	3,101	1,949	2,409	1,517
Total ...	12,191	13,134	8,957	3,404	3,800	2,339

(*b*) From the above it will be seen that there was a decrease in the circulation of counterfeit coins on the Railways compared with 1936. An officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was specially deputed to make enquiries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway with the assistance of the Railway Police. As a result he succeeded in arresting at Ahmedabad a gang of three Muhammadans from Agra with counterfeit rupees and a complete set of machinery for manufacturing the same. They were sent up for trial. One of them was discharged by the Committing Magistrate and two were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Sessions Judge has since convicted the principal accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the other accused.

The figures supplied by Treasury Officers in the Province for the whole year show that 2,661 silver counterfeit coins and 796 nickel counterfeit coins were received at the Treasuries.

The figures of each District were communicated to Superintendents of Police and they were requested to pay special attention to the activities of goldsmiths who, it is thought, might have taken to counterfeiting during depression in their business caused by the high price of gold.

Reports received from the Districts show greater activity on the part of the District Police in tracing and prosecuting counterfeiters and utterers. 33 prosecutions involving 56 arrests for counterfeiting and possession of counterfeiting implements were undertaken as compared with 25 prosecutions and 57 arrests in the previous year. Of the 56 persons arrested 20 were convicted, 5 acquitted or discharged, 2 released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 29 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Counterfeit Notes.

In the Province excluding Bombay City, two forged notes of Rs. 100 of WD/62 Series came to notice. None came to notice last year.

No forged notes of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during 1937.

Sixty-one forged notes of Rs. 10 of the marginally noted Series came to notice as against one in the previous year. The increase can be attributed to the appearance of M/11 and P/49 Series of which the former first appeared at Cawnpore in the month of November 1936 and the latter at Rangoon on 13th October 1936.

M/11	...	39
P/49	...	13
L/1	...	1
N/61	...	4
K/76	...	1
Q/12	...	2
J/73	...	1

Two forged notes of Rs. 5 of Uc/97 and N/4 Series came to notice as against the same number in the last year.

Finger print and handwriting Bureaux: Province of Bombay.

26. (*a*) The combined strength of the two Bureaux during the year under report was :—

Poona.

1 Superintendent.
1 Senior Expert.
2 First Experts.
5 Second Experts.
5 Senior Searchers.
9 Junior Searchers.

Bombay.

1 Manager.
2 First Experts.
2 Second Experts.
2 Senior Searchers.
4 Junior Searchers.

Poona Bureau.

(*b*) At the beginning of the year there were on record 128,918 slips. During the year 9,591 fresh finger impression slips were recorded and 7,181 eliminated, thus leaving 131,328 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*c*) The number of finger impression slips received for search of previous convictions was 32,165 as against 31,910 in 1936. Of these 4,411 were traced as against 4,283 in 1936.

(*d*) Previous convictions were proved in 2,033 cases against 2,117 in 1936 with the following effect :—

(1) Enhanced punishment	1,041
(2) Equal punishment	72
(3) Lesser punishment	277
(4) For Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and Bombay City Police Act cases	643
	2,033

(*e*) The number of finger impression slips of Criminal Tribes absconders recorded in the Bureau was 319 and the number of slips traced out of those recorded during the year was 233. Intimations in respect of other absconders were received in 315 cases, those traced being 373. This number includes absconders whose intimations were received in previous years.

(*f*) Intimations regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial Criminals were sent to the Criminal Intelligence Branch in respect of 229 cases.

(*g*) In 84 cases (61 Civil and 23 Criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished and the fees collected on account of the civil cases amounted to Rs. 730. On 42 occasions experts were

deputed to give evidence in Courts as against 48 in 1936. The amount of fees collected for expert evidence in civil cases was Rs. 120 as against Rs. 45 in the previous year.

(*h*) 13 Policemen were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

(*i*) Experts were called on 24 occasions to visit scenes of crime as against 16 in the preceding year.

In 12 cases articles bearing chance prints suspected to be of the culprits were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for examination. The experts handled 36 such cases during the year under report, but were unsuccessful in detecting any cases by these methods.

Bombay Bureau.

(*j*) The number of finger impression slips on record at the beginning of the year was 36,681. 4,716 fresh finger impression slips were added during the year under report while 1,638 finger impression slips were eliminated thus leaving 39,759 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*k*) The total number of finger impression slips received for search of previous convictions was 22,011 as against 21,756. Of these 5,563 were traced as against 4,619 in 1936.

(*l*) Written opinions on finger prints were furnished in 51 cases as against 57 in 1936 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 510 as against Rs. 560 in the previous year. Experts attended Courts for giving evidence in 84 cases as against 89 cases in 1936. In one case Rs. 15 were recovered from the party concerned.

(*m*) The number of Policemen trained as operators was the same as in 1936, viz., 41.

(*n*) During the year under report, the Bombay Finger Print Bureau Experts attended to 225 calls for the visitation of crime as against 252 of the last year. In 60 cases as against 48 in 1936 articles from scenes of crime were received in the Bureau for examination of chance impressions. In all, therefore, the Bureau dealt with 285 chance print cases as againt 300 in the previous year. The number of crimes detected by this method was 26 as against 31 in 1936.

(*o*) At the beginning of the year there were 1,075 sets of Single Finger Print Cards (i.e., 10,750 single finger prints) on record. To these were added 175 fresh sets in the course of the year bringing the total to 1,250 or 12,500 single prints.

The supplementary or skeleton single digit record started in 1935 has now 285 sets of cards on record as against 250 in the previous year.

Handwriting Bureau.

(*p*) The work of the Handwriting Expert continued to develop rapidly. The following tables give an idea of the work done and the progress made :—

(*a*) *Examination of documents and appearances in Courts.*

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Cases dealt with...	50	70	102	155
Documents examined	677	903	1,020	1,151
Number of appearances before Courts ...	52	69	96	116
Number of days absent from Head-quarters.	61	95	101	132

(*b*) *Fees received.*

Items.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fees received for giving opinions ...	130 0	320 0	560 0	940 0
Fees received for Court attendance ...	60 0	285 0	345 0	420 0
Photographic bills recovered for Government Photo Zinco Office.	247 2	1,102 8	491 8	838 10
Total ...	437 2	1,707 8	1,396 8	2,198 10

It will thus be seen that the amount received by Government for the Expert's services rose from Rs. 905 in 1936 to Rs. 1,360 in the year under report.

During the year, the Expert was required to give evidence before various Courts in the Province in 53 cases. 44 of these cases ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal ; the result of the remaining one is awaited.

Proposals have recently been submitted to Government in connexion with the reorganization of this Branch. In view of the rapid increase of the important work it performs, it is desirable that it should be placed on a basis more suitable to its present requirements.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

27. In addition to their usual duties in connexion with the licensing and supervision of Public Conveyances and the escort of prisoners and treasure, the Police served 190,890 summonses and warrants; extinguished 942 fires; destroyed

79,177 stray dogs; investigated 1,213 cases referred to them by the Magistrates as well as 50,181 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other Minor Acts; enquired into 1,112 cases of suicides, 4,648 accidents in districts and 864 on Railways and 526 suspicious deaths and apprehended eleven military deserters during the year.

A further decrease of 11,689 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police was noticeable during the year. This is mainly the result of the introduction of the system in certain districts of serving summonses in Criminal cases through the agency of the Police Patels instead of by the Police.

(a) Personal visitation of serious crime.
(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district).

28. (*a*) Out of 827 cases of serious crime reported, the scenes of 767 were visited by Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported slightly improved from 92·40 in 1936 to 92·74 in the year under report. The cases in which scenes of offences were not visited numbered 60 as against 57 in the year before. Non-visitation was generally found to be justified by sound reasons.

(*b*) The duty of personal investigation of six important crimes a year by directly recruited Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district), was also adequately performed in accordance with Rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully complied with, reasons for non-compliance were enquired into and found on the whole, to be satisfactory. In those cases, in which the reasons given were unconvincing, necessary action has been taken.

Statement "D"—Strength of Police.

29. (*a*) Though Sind is now a separate Province, the Indian Police cadre continues to remain joint for both Bombay and Sind. The variations in its sanctioned strength have been explained at the foot of Statement "D" annexed to this report. Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, actually on duty on the 31st December 1937, in the Province numbered 58. The sanctioned strength of (*a*) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and (*b*) men, stood at (*a*) 727 and (*b*) 17,488 respectively, as against (*a*) 725 and (*b*) 17,508 in the year before. The increase of two in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the following reasons :—

– 2 Decrease of two Inspectors due to :—

(1) One appointment of an Inspector at the Police Training School reduced as it was replaced by a non-pensionable post filled by a language instructor.

(2) One appointment of an Indian Inspector reduced at the Police Training School as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8420/3, dated 16th November 1936 and 19th December 1936 and No. 8594/3, dated 12th December 1936, respectively, in order to make room for a Prosecutor.

+1 Increase of one appointment of Prosecutor at the Police Training School as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8594/3, dated 12th December 1936, in lieu of one appointment of an Inspector reduced.

+2 Increase of two appointments of Sub-Prosecutors in Poona to cope with the prosecution work as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4256/II, dated 10th December 1937.

+1 Increase of one appointment of a Sub-Prosecutor in Satara to cope with the prosecution work as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8321/2-IV, dated 16th December 1937.

+2 Net increase.

The decrease of 20 in the strength of the constabulary was due to :—

-5 Five Constables, Unarmed, Orderlies to the five Police Prosecutors (1 Ahmedabad, 1 Surat, 2 Poona and 1 Sholapur) abolished due to the substitution of five Sub-Prosecutors on a non-pensionable basis.

-9 Two Head Constables and 7 Constables, Armed, forming the Sub-Treasury Guard at Godhra, Panch Mahals District, reduced as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7953/3, dated 28th January 1937, and replaced by Chowkidars.

-6 Six Armed Constables of the Treasury Guard of the Ahmednagar District reduced as per Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 9368/9, dated 19th August 1937, due to certain structural alterations in the Treasury Strong room.

-1 One Head Constable, Unarmed, of Sholapur District reduced on account of the conversion of Vairag Outpost into a Police Station and the abolition of Barsi Taluka Police Station as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9238/3, dated 24th July 1937.

-21 Total decrease.

+1 Increase of one Head Constable in the strength of the Police Training School due to the entertainment of one Head Constable as Assistant Drill Instructor as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9570/3, dated 30th September 1937.

-20 Net decrease.

(*b*) Temporary Police consisting of 65 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 73 in 1936. They were mainly employed in connection with the working of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

Cost of the Police of the Province.

30. (*a*) The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1937-38 was Rs. 98,35,205 as against Rs. 98,51,195 in 1936-37—a net decrease of Rs. 15,990. The average cost per Policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) also slightly decreased from Rs. 514-14-1 in 1936-37 to Rs. 514-5-11 in the year 1937-38. The decrease was mainly due to reduction in the permanent strength as mentioned in the previous paragraph and to economy in expenditure under contingencies, allowances and pay.

(*b*) The average cost per Policeman in other Provinces compared with that of Bombay in 1936-37 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Bengal	723	5	9
(2) Sind	619	14	8
(3) Assam	594	14	4
(4) Madras	577	11	1
(5) Orissa	569	2	4
(6) Bihar	564	1	3
(7) Punjab	530	6	0
(8) Bombay	514	14	1
(9) North-West Frontier Province	487	1	10
(10) Central Provinces and Berar	463	6	4
(11) United Provinces	440	10	1

In 1935-36, Bombay stood 8th among eleven provinces, and in 1936-37 it has retained the same position.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

31. In the year under report, the proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one Policeman to 4·51 square miles, 2·30 Railway miles, 921 persons and 1·48 cognizable crimes investigated, as against 4·51 square miles, 2·30 Railway miles, 920 persons and 1·37 cognizable crimes investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force. In England and Wales the proportion for the year ending September 1936 was one Policeman to 1·48 square miles and 818 persons.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

32. Out of 349 Police Stations and 373 Outposts in the Districts and Railways, 345 Police Stations and 363 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police.

In addition to the inspection work done by the District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police inspected the following offices during the year :—

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of the Superintendents of Police—			
(*a*) Correspondence Branch ...	7	8	15
(*b*) Accounts Branch	9	9	18
Offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers ...	3	7	10
Offices of Sub-Inspectors, including Headquarters	10	9	19
Police Outposts	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	29	33	62

During the year under report, Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., visited for inspection and other duties Bombay, Ahmedabad, Satara, Thana, Mahableshwar, Panchgani, Belgaum, Gokak, Dharwar, Bail-Hongal, Saundatti, Nasik, Police Training School, Nadiad, Broach, Surat and Sholapur and I myself Bombay, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Police Training School and Nasik.

Statement "E"— Armament.

33. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year.

Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants are armed with ·455 bore Webley Revolvers. As observed in the Report for 1936, the question of substituting a smaller and handier weapon (·380) was referred to Government. The latter have replied that it is an All-India question and that it should be discussed in the next conference of Inspectors General.

Punishments.

34. (*a*) The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 391 against 376 in 1936. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·16 during the year as against 2·09 in 1936. Of the total punishments inflicted, 365 were departmental and 26 judicial as against 354 and 22 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range, the total number of punishments inflicted was 255 while in the Southern Range it was 136. The Bombay Suburban District recorded the highest percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the district Force, viz., 5·23 whilst Ratnagiri returned the lowest percentage, viz., ·17.

(*b*) Extra drill was awarded in 1,246 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,279 in 1936. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

Rewards.

35. (*a*) The following honours and decorations were conferred on various members of the Force during the year :—

C.I.E.

Mr. D. Healy, I.P., Inspector General of Police, Sind.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, I.P., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

O.B.E.

Mr. H. E. Butler, I.P., District Superintendent of Police.

I.S.O.

Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The King's Police Medal.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, I.P., Central Intelligence Officer, Bombay.

Late Constable Krishna Vishram Sawant, for gallantry.

Late Constable Nathekhan Bhaikhan, for gallantry.

The Indian Police Medal.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, I.P., Labour Officer, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E., I.P., District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, Officiating District Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Mr. R. Y. Pradhan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector K. Y. Pradhan (Retired).

Sub-Inspector Mir Ghiyasuddin Isamuddin (Retired).

Sub-Inspector J. K. Gadhwi.

Sub-Inspector B. T. Lugade.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Nizamuddin Dawalbhai.

Sub-Inspector J. B. Rana, for gallantry.

Sub-Inspector C. H. Vastrad, for gallantry.

Sergeant S. Symonds.

Sergeant G. R. Duncan (Resigned).

Head Constable Prabhudayal Raghbir Sahaya, for gallantry.

Constable Laxman Vithu Kamble, for gallantry.

Constable Amruta Ganuji Berad, for gallantry.

Constable Deoram Trimbak Wadje, for gallantry.

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Saheb J. B. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb.

Sub-Inspector Muhammad Akbar Hussain.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. N. G. Joshi, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. V. D. Kawthalkar, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(*b*) The number of cases in which good work was recognized by rewards, Good Service Tickets or special promotions was 10,417 as against 9,301 in 1936.

(*c*) The total sum spent in rewards in the Province during 1937-38 was Rs. 27,849 as against Rs. 31,650 in 1936-37.

36. (*a*) Out of the total strength of 700 officers and 17,321 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 700 and 13,344 respectively against 658 and 13,131 in 1936. It is

Education.

gratifying to note that the percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose further from 76·66 to 77·93 in the year under report. There is a general consensus of opinion among officers that the existing ban on the recruitment of matriculates and men of higher education is unnecessary and should be removed. The educational standard of the public has now advanced so far that to have passed the matriculation can no longer be regarded as an unusual qualification. A large number of matriculate recruits whose physical fitness is not necessarily inferior to that of those less well educated are now available and there is no reason why such young men should not cope successfully with even the rougher duties of the constabulary. It is for obvious reasons desirable that the standard of education of the Police Force should advance *pari passu* with that of the public. Moreover, when so much unemployment exists it is anomalous that education should be a definite handicap to a prospective recruit.

(*b*) The primary schools established for the education of the children of Policemen at Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri continued to work satisfactorily. The cost of the schools is borne by the Police Department.

Resignations.

37. During the year under report, there was a further drop of 7 in the number of resignations which decreased from 98 in 1936 to 91. The figures of resignations during the last three years :—

1935	117
1936	98
1937	91

Vacancies and recruiting.

38. (*a*) The number of vacancies on 31st December 1937 was 194, as against 246 at the end of 1936.

Suitable recruits for the Unarmed Branch were plentiful in all Districts. In the Gujerath Districts there is a dearth of recruits of the right type for the Armed Branch. To meet this difficulty ex-Army men and reservists procured with the assistance of the Recruiting Officer, Poona, have been enlisted when good recruits are not obtainable locally. The procedure is still in an experimental stage.

(*b*) There were 841 enlistments during the year under report as against 861 in 1936. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths remained the same, viz., 847 as in 1936. Of these, 529 or a percentage of 62·45 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 502 or a percentage of 59·26 in 1936.

(*c*) In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 41 men of the backward classes were enlisted during the year under report as compared with 24 in the preceding year.

39. (*a*) It was recently noticed that in the past, health statistics were not worked out on uniform basis. In certain districts, the percentages were struck on the number of in-door patients and, in others, on the in-door and out-door patients combined. The percentages were further confused, as some were based on the sanctioned strength and others on the actual strength. This confusion has now been rectified by the issue of orders that the percentages are to be calculated on the number of absentees both as in-door and out-door patients, including re-admissions, to the actual strength of the constabulary.

Health.

The healthier districts were :—

1. Kaira.
2. Nasik.
3. Panch Mahals.
4. Belgaum.
5. B. B. & C. I. Railway.
6. Poona.

The districts returning the largest percentages of sickness were :—

1. Kanara.
2. Ahmedabad.
3. Broach.
4. Kolaba.
5. Bijapur.
6. Bombay Suburban District.

(*b*) The main reason reported by Superintendents for the high percentages of sickness is want of suitable and healthy quarters, as already repeatedly emphasized in previous reports.

40. During the year under report 57 persons escaped from custody—6 from Jails and lock-ups, 40 from Police custody and 11 from Village Police, as against a total of 53 in the year before. Of the 57 persons who escaped, 45 were recaptured and the remaining 12 were at large at the close of the year.

Escapes and Recaptures.

41. A sum of Rs. 1,80,493 was spent during the financial year 1937-38 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Province as against Rs. 2,04,087 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 23,594.

Supply.

42. During the year under report, out of a total of 254 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 241 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers. Similarly, out of a total of 1,559 shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses), 1,315 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers.

Inspection of shops dealing in (1) arms and ammunition and (2) explosives.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

43. (*a*) The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending) was 3,880 against 3,889 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 3,272 cases as against 3,269 in the year before, giving a percentage of 84·32 as against 84·05 in 1936.

(*b*) In addition, Head Constables conducted 7,587 cases against 7,511 in 1936, and secured convictions in 6,762 cases or 89·12 per cent. against 6,688 or 89·04 per cent. in the previous year.

(*c*) The percentage of convictions secured by Police Prosecutors shows a slight improvement. The highest percentage was again returned by the Ahmednagar District (93·51), followed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (92·26) and East Khandesh (89·23), the lowest being 72 in Kanara.

(*d*) The scheme of appointing prosecutors on a non-pensionable basis which was started in 1935 having worked satisfactorily in its experimental stage, has now been adopted permanently—(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4256-II, dated 10th December 1937). A prosecutor appointed under this scheme costs approximately half as much as one in the permanent pensionable cadre. This undoubtedly is a great advantage and has made it possible without extra expense to Government to increase the number of prosecutors in response to representations from several districts where the existing number of these officers was inadequate. The system, however, is not without its defects, the chief of which is that it will be difficult to keep the best men for long periods, seeing that ordinarily a prosecutor will have little, if any, time for private practice. Consequently, in future, District Superintendents of Police may find themselves without any prosecutor whose reliability has been proved by long service or whose continuance in service is secured by the prospect of pension. This is a state of affairs which cannot be viewed with equanimity and it is for consideration whether a small cadre should not be constituted which would provide at least one permanent incumbent for each district.

Drill.

44. The reports of both the Range Deputy Inspectors General indicate that the usual high standard of drill and parade was, with a few exceptions, maintained.

Musketry.

45. (*a*) In all, 354 men armed with rifles (including 30 Mounted Police of Ahmedabad District) were put through the musketry course. Of these 348 completed all the seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting and 173 qualified as marksmen as against the figures 371, 367 and 178 respectively of 1936. The percentage of marksmen rose from 47·97 in 1936 to 48·87 during the year under report. In the last year's report, it was remarked that the stock of low velocity ammunition had been exhausted and that modifications would have to be effected for the use of high velocity

ammunition. This has now been found to be unnecessary as all the rifles on hand are sighted to fire high velocity ammunition. The best results were returned by Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, in the order named.

(*b*) A Constable of Ahmedabad District was the best shot in the Province in 1937, having scored 146 out of a maximum of 155 and won the prize of Rs. 18 and a gold badge. The same Constable was bracketed first in 1936 with a score of 143 points.

(*c*) Out of 6,971 men armed with ·410 muskets who were put through the Musketry course, 6,522 completed the full course and 4,127 qualified as marksmen as compared with the figures 6,989, 6,543 and 3,860 respectively of 1936. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of marksmen rose from 55·22 in 1936 to 59·20 during the year under review. The best returns were those of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Poona and Surat, in the order named.

(*d*) A Head Constable of Poona District was the best shot among the Police armed with ·410 muskets. He scored the highest possible marks viz., 120 and won the prize of Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

(*e*) Of the 656 officers armed with revolvers, 597 completed the full course of practices during the year under report, 178 qualifying as marksmen as against the figures 655, 590 and 161 respectively of 1936. Four officers secured the highest possible marks viz., 120 as against seven in 1936 and were awarded prizes of Rs. 20 each. The percentage of revolver marksmen rose from 24·58 in 1936 to 27·13 during the year under review.

Buildings.

46. (*a*) During the financial year 1937-38 the only allotment sanctioned under "Major Works" was Rs. 17,700 for the work of rebuilding the Headquarters Police Lines at Thana, which was already in progress at the beginning of the year. As the result of personal inspection of the work by Mr. Shillidy, it has been decided to provide an additional room as a kitchen in the quarters, already constructed. It is hoped the new lines when constructed will remove the hardship experienced by the Thana Headquarters' Police for many years.

(*b*) The discretionary grant for minor works was Rs. 54,600—the same as for the previous year—an inadequate sum in view of the large number of minor works schemes held up on account of lack of funds.

The grant for petty construction and repairs was Rs. 20,000, as against Rs. 25,000 in the year 1936-37. As a result of the orders issued in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8590/2-II (a), dated 29th August 1936, a large number of the departmental buildings were transferred to the control of the Public Works Department for maintenance with effect from 1st April 1937.

(*c*) The urgent need of providing suitable and sufficient quarters for the Police has frequently been stressed in the past but no headway has been made in this respect for want of funds. The situation is steadily deteriorating every year, as the old quarters collapse or become unfit for occupation. Besides, rent-bills are increasing and thus adding to the cost of administration.

Village Police.

47. During the year under report, the Village Police rendered assistance in 353 cases as against 452 in 1936. 316 Village Police were rewarded by the grant of monetary rewards aggregating Rs. 1,627, 8 by the presentation of swords, or phetas and 175 by Good Service Tickets or certificates of merit. On the other hand 416 were reported for neglect of duty, of whom 406 were punished departmentally as against 424 and 409 respectively in 1936. 67 Village Police, concerned in the commission of cognizable crime, were prosecuted and of them 38 were convicted during the year.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

48. (*a*) The School, as usual re-opened after the December vacation on 4th January 1937. Mr. C. H. de V. Moss held charge of the Principal's office throughout the year.

(*b*) During the year, the following probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates shown against their names :—

(1)	Mr. S. N. Hosali ...	...	3rd February 1937.
(2)	„ J. D. Nagarvala	...	2nd February 1937.
(3)	„ K. H. Best ...	...	3rd December 1937.
(4)	„ T. L. S. Gibson	...	3rd December 1937.
(5)	„ J. P. C. Coventry	...	30th November 1937.

(*c*) No direct recruit for the Provincial Police Service was admitted to the School during the year.

(*d*) Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police Messrs. B. R. E. La Bouchardiere, V. D. C. Evans and A. M. MacDonald completed their course of training and left the School on 12th July, 15th October and 15th October 1937 respectively.

(*e*) Mr. Shaikh Khalifah *bin* Mahomed *bin* Isa of the Bahrain Government joined the School on 29th November 1937 for the Deputy Superintendent of Police's course.

(*f*) 33 students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1937 and 34 for the course in July 1937.

(*g*) All the 22 students who appeared at the Final Examination held in May 1937 passed out successfully, 10 of them with honours. Similarly in November 1937 there were no failures among the 28 students who appeared and 6 passed with honours.

(*h*) 50 Head Constables and Constables were put through the course of training for Head Constables which commenced in January 1937. Of these 46 were successful in the final examination and 4 failed. 50 Head Constables and Constables were also admitted to the next course in July of whom 49 passed the final examination.

(*i*) During the year, 6 Sergeants were put through the same course of training as the Head Constables—4 in the first and 2 in the second term. All of them passed the prescribed test.

(*j*) Despite the epidemic of small-pox and cholera prevailing in Nasik City, the general health of the School was good during the first term. In the second term, there were some persistent cases of malaria, but no cases of serious sickness occurred.

(*k*) The discipline and the general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

(*l*) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., the Inspector General of Police, visited and inspected the School at the end of the first term and distributed prizes on 3rd June 1937.

In December the prizes were distributed by Mr. J. W. Rowland, then Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.

(*m*) Mr. J. N. Hildreth, M.B.E., of the Security Printing Press, Nasik Road, delivered an interesting lecture on "Counterfeiting" to the officers, staff and the students at the School.

CORONATION POLICE CONTINGENT.

Incidents of Note.

49. Contingents from the Police of all the Provinces of India assembled in Poona in April and were dispatched from there to London to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor. The contingent from the Province of Bombay consisted of :—

(1) Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(2) Rao Saheb P. H. Rawal, Inspector of Police.

(3) Khan Saheb Subhedar Muhammad Akbar Hussain, Headquarters Sub-Inspector of Police.

(4) Head Constable Krishna Govind.

(5) Constable Balaji Laxman Tarpe.

(6) Constable Shaikh Amir Shaikh Muhammad.

On their return the members gave glowing accounts of their experiences and of the kindness with which they were treated in England.

COMMUNAL TENSION.

Satyagraha at the Sonya Maruti Temple, Poona City.

In 1936, serious rioting took place at Sonya Maruti Temple in Poona in connexion with the celebration of the Hanuman Jayanti festival in April. With a view to prevent similar trouble during the festival in 1937 the District Magistrate, Poona, issued an order under Section 42 of the District Police Act, prohibiting the playing

of music in, at, or near, the shrine from 24th April to 14th May. As a result of this, a section of the Hindus consisting mainly of members of the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Hindu Mahasabha decided to have recourse to passive resistance. A beginning was made on the morning of April 25th and thereafter a number of persons offered Satyagraha daily at the temple. On the morning of the 7th of May, a big procession was taken out, the members of which indulged in the singing of slogans and general rowdiness. When it reached Sonya Maruti Temple the procession had assumed such large proportions that the whole of the Laxmi Road was blocked and traffic was brought to a standstill. A cordon of Police was therefore formed across the road. Persons desiring to offer Satyagraha were asked to fall out and the others were directed to go back. The mob, however, refused to disperse and the District Superintendent of Police found it necessary to order a lathi charge in the course of which five persons were injured, four of them superficially. The Satyagraha was called off on the conclusion of the festival at midnight on the 13th May.

In all, 752 persons offered Satyagraha, of whom 108 only were proceeded against and convicted, the rest being let off with a warning.

100 Armed Police and 6 Sergeants were drafted to Poona City from other districts to assist the Poona Police in maintaining law and order during this anxious period.

Subsequently, four persons out of the 108 convicted preferred revision applications in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Poona, who, under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, recommended to the High Court, Bombay, that their convictions and sentences be set aside and the fines, if recovered, be ordered to be refunded. The High Court agreeing with the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and sentence.

Later in the year, a compromise in respect of the dispute about the playing of music was arrived at between the Hindus and Muhammadans on 1st October 1937 and approved by the Honourable the Home Minister in consultation with the District Magistrate.

Riot at village Satpati, Thana District.

A communal riot occurred between Hindus and Muslims at Satpati, a village under Palghar Police Station, in the Thana District on 13th August 1937, when the Hindus took out a Palki procession. When this procession came near to a new mosque under construction by which it had to pass, the Muhammadans called upon the Hindus to stop playing music. Feelings became exacerbated and rioting developed in which 9 Hindus, one of whom was stabbed, and 12 Muhammadans were injured. Both parties were afterwards prevailed upon to sink their differences and eventually amicable relations were brought about between them.

In some other places, tension prevailed between the Muhammadans and Hindus but no actual clash occurred due to the tactful handling of the situation by the authorities.

Labour Unrest.

Strikes in Ahmedabad.

There were altogether 75 strikes in Ahmedabad as compared with 44 during the preceding year. The most important strike, which affected 39 mills and 35,000 operatives, took place in Ahmedabad City in November, the main cause being the failure to reach an agreement over the question of the standardization of wages. The strikers had the support of the Mill Kamdar Union and of communist leaders who arrived from Bombay and a Central Strike Committee was formed to direct operations.

To check mischievous propaganda and intimidation it was found necessary to issue orders under Section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, prohibiting the carrying of swords, spears, knives, etc., and under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting processions, meetings or assemblies. Criminal intimidation (Section 506, Indian Penal Code) was also made cognizable and non-bailable when committed within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad City.

Despite these measures, propaganda continued but for want of funds, did not last long. Mr. V. J. Patel was called to Ahmedabad and as a result of his negotiations with the mill-owners and the Textile Labour Association, the former agreed to restore the 1935 rates of wages. The strike then terminated and all the mills resumed normal working on 1st December 1937.

As the Ahmedabad Police strength was insufficient, officers and men, as shown below, had to be drafted from other districts :—

1 Assistant Superintendent of Police.
2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
10 Sub-Inspectors.
6 Sergeants.
42 Head Constables.
258 Constables.

In this connexion the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, draws attention to the appreciation felt in Ahmedabad for the excellent Police arrangements during the strike and remarks that the tact and restraint of all concerned after a severe and continuous strain were admirable and reflect the greatest credit on the spirit of the Force.

Gokak Mill Strike.

The 2nd Gokak Mill strike which commenced at the close of 1936, continued throughout the major part of the year under report. It was eventually called off on 4th August 1937 when a settlement was reached between the Management and workers.

A special party of three Head Constables and 22 Constables had to be kept at Gokak throughout the period of the strike.

Strikes in Sholapur.

Unsettled labour conditions prevailed in Sholapur throughout the year largely on account of the activities of the Red Flag leaders who stirred up agitation and created unrest on familiar communist lines. The female workers of the Narasinggirji Mills went on strike as the Mill-management discontinued the attendance bonus of one anna. The strike was a short-lived one, lasting for three days only, as the strikers did not get support from other workers.

There was also a strike in the Barsi Old Mill from 1st September 1937 to 16th September 1937, to secure an increase in wages and some other minor demands. The Assistant Labour Commissioner visited Barsi, enquired into the affair and a compromise was arrived at.

A strike among the female bidi workers of Sholapur for an increase in wages took place on 28th October 1937 and continued up to 30th November 1937 when the Congress intervened and an Arbitration Committee was appointed which ended the deadlock.

The labour leaders also carried on agitation among the members of the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Umedpur. A number of meetings was held near the Settlement in support of a bill of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., for the cancellation of the Criminal Tribes Act and the result was a state of grave unrest and indiscipline among the settlers which culminated in a riot on 10th November 1937 in connexion with the transfer of three settlers as a disciplinary measure. For their part in this riot nine settlers were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Government subsequently appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act which is at present engaged in its investigation.

Administrative Changes.

50. Administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Abolition of Barsi Taluka Police Station and conversion of Vairag Outpost into a Police Station together with a redistribution of the strength and area of the Police Stations and Outposts in Barsi Taluka, District Sholapur.

(2) *Ex post facto* sanction was accorded to the Outpost at Khadkala under Vadgaon Mawal Police Station, District Poona, which had actually been opened from 1st January 1933.

(3) Conversion of Castle-Rock Subpost on the M. & S. M. Railway into an Outpost.

(4) Transfer of the Outpost from Deo-Dholera to Kesrandi, under Bavla Police Station, District Ahmedabad.

(5) Transfer of the Outpost from Wagbera to Deorgaon, District Nasik.

(6) Opening of an Outpost at Goregaon, in Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District.

(7) Extension of the jurisdiction of the Sub-Divisional Inspector in the Bombay Suburban District to the whole of the District excluding the Headquarters Police Lines.

(8) Changes in the jurisdictions of the Police Sub-Divisions in the Satara District, consequent on the abolition of the post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in that District.

(9) Abolition of the Mounted Police in the Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat Districts.

Miscellaneous.

51. (*a*) During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 2,834 was afforded to 47 families of deceased members of the Constabulary from the "Widows Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 2,817 to 46 families in the previous year.

(*b*) 657 officers and men and 6 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 141 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 642 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 585 in 1936. The increase in indebtedness is disappointing and it would seem that disciplinary action is necessary in the case of men who live beyond their means without any valid excuse.

Needs of the Department.

52. (*a*) The most urgent need of the Department is the provision of proper housing accommodation for the constabulary. The condition of some of the quarters at present provided is deplorable and the adverse effect of this state of affairs on the health, contentment and general efficiency of the Force can well be imagined. It is most unfortunate that the new type designs which have been under consideration for over five years have still not received Government approval. It is hoped that this matter will no longer be delayed and that funds will be provided on a generous scale to enable some appreciable progress being made in remedying the very unsatisfactory conditions which exist at present.

(*b*) Among other needs of the Department, may be mentioned—

(*i*) The opening of regular schools at each District Headquarters for the training of the Constabulary. Proposals have already been submitted to Government and their orders are awaited.

(*ii*) Reorganization of the Police in large cities like Ahmedabad, Poona and Bandra owing to the rapid development of these urban areas. The case of Ahmedabad is particularly urgent and revised proposals for the division of the district into two charges and for increasing the strength of the Police have been recently submitted to Government.

(*iii*) Provision of additional clerks to replace Head Constables and Constables at present temporarily withdrawn from the executive and employed on clerical work in Police offices. This is a retrograde step, as observed in the Report for the last year and requires to be set right as early as possible.

(*iv*) The improvement of detection by the provision of a special investigation staff in each district. The ordinary Police Station Officer has so much work to do that he is unable to devote to important cases the sustained attention which they require.

In connexion with the needs of the Department the Commissioner, Northern Division, has remarked as under :—

"Two wants emerge from a study of the reports on the working of the Police. They are :—

(*1*) The necessity of augmenting the Force in Ahmedabad and providing the rural area with a separate District Superintendent of Police.

(*2*) The necessity of additional Police to be devoted exclusively to traffic control work and so make free the existing establishment for their more legitimate sphere of crime prevention and investigation."

I have already mentioned item No. 1 above. As regards item No. 2 necessary particulars have been collected but consideration of the matter has been held up on account of the small prospect of obtaining funds which will be required to the extent of over a lakh and a half per annum. The need for the extra men is becoming more and more pressing and the problem will have to be seriously faced in the near future.

Salient Features.

53. (*a*) The outstanding event of the year was the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms in April followed by the assumption of office by the present Ministry in July.

The changed conditions resulting from the advent of democratic Government affected the Police perhaps more than any other Service and at the outset their position was not enviable. It is however satisfactory to be able to say that there has been great improvement in the relations between the Police and the public. It may indeed be safely said that the Province of Bombay has surmounted its difficulties with no small measure of success and has maintained its reputation for sanity and for not allowing things to go to extremes, a welcome state of affairs on which Government, the public and the Police Service itself are to be congratulated.

One of the main lines of attack on the Police is in respect of corruption. Admittedly the Police have their shortcomings, but in this connection it should not be overlooked that they come more to public notice than in other Services, which are not necessarily less

blameworthy by reason of their comparative immunity from criticism. A sincere effort has been made during the year under report to give full effect to the policy of Government in respect of corruption and to enquire into and eradicate malpractices. In particular strict orders have been issued to discourage the whitewashing of wrong-doers. At the same time, the ease with which false and exaggerated charges can be made—a fact to which any one with practical experience of official life can testify—should not be ignored and it is essential for the preservation of the morale of the Service that care should be taken to avoid unjust condemnation. If exercised fairly and with discretion, supervision by the public is in every way salutary, but it is not always realised that reform in a matter of this kind must be gradual if it is to be permanent. The stamping out of corruption for which the public as much as the Services are to blame, amounts to nothing less than a social revolution and cannot be accomplished at a moment's notice.

In order that a Police Force should function efficiently in a democratic country it is essential that it should secure and deserve the support and confidence of the public. No opportunity is lost by superior officers of impressing this fact on their subordinates and of creating in them a proper sense of their position. On the other hand, it is incumbent on the public to recognise the many difficulties with which the Police have to contend and to give them a helping hand. Stress is often laid on the fact that the Police are servants of the public but even to servants credit should be given when it is due.

Another matter of importance to which reference is necessary is the inherent danger of weakening the powers and credit of the Police. Already a growing lack of respect for authority is reported in certain districts and to this may be ascribed in some degree the deterioration in the detection of crime which has occurred.

(*b*) A heavy rise occurred in cognizable reported crime as compared with the figures of 1936. This rise was due to various causes which have been explained in detail in paragraph 3 of this report. There was also a pronounced rise in non-cognizable crime.

(*c*) There was agrarian trouble in the Ratnagiri District as a result of the agitation carried on by the supporters of the Independent Labour Party and others against the Khoti system. Tenants, who were mostly Mahars and Kunbis, were encouraged not to perform their customary services or to pay their dues to the landlords and even resort to violence was advocated by some speakers. The result was an outbreak of mischief by fire, intimidation, stone throwing, assaults and other objectionable practices. It is satisfactory to know that for the present the situation has been brought under control by the district authorities.

(*d*) A number of gangs of dacoits and house-breakers were rounded up during the year in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik and Poona Districts. The operations resulted, unfortunately, in the death of

a Head Constable in the Kaira District and in the wounding of a Constable by a fire arm in Ahmedabad District while several other Police officers had narrow escapes from death.

Concluding Remarks.

54. (*a*) During the year, there were three casualties in the Imperial Service, viz. :—

Mr. W. E. Sutton,

Khan Bahadur K. J. Pettigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O. and

Mr. T. Robinson,

all of whom retired during the year.

In the Provincial Police Service, there were six casualties due to the retirement of the following Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

(1) Mr. J. Baldwin,

(2) Rao Saheb M. K. Kakeri,

(3) Mr. A. F. Clarke, M.B.E.,

(4) Mr. D. S. Raje,

(5) Rao Saheb R. S. Kate, and

(6) Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar.

(*b*) Five recruits were appointed direct to the Imperial Service but no direct recruit was appointed to the Provincial Service.

Orders were received during the year, appointing Mr. C W. Condon, M.B.E., and Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E. substantive Superintendents of Police in the Indian Police cadre.

I quote below a few of the comments made by Commissioners and District Magistrates in respect of the work of the Police during the year. Thus the District Magistrate, West Khandesh, remarks, "The essential character of the problems that face the magistracy and the police in the district remains the same. And it is no small tribute to a police force that notwithstanding the diversion of attention effected by changes in the machinery and personnel of Government, the force as a whole has remained true to its ideals of impartiality and public services." The Commissioner, Northern Division, says, "The level of competence and enterprise in all ranks continues to be deserving of the highest praise. The police never rest and have carried through a difficult year with great success," and the Commissioner, Central Division, considers that in a year which saw the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and involved the readjustment of many ideas on the subject of Administration the Police acquitted itself remarkably well.

For myself I feel that it may with justice be said that everything considered, the Police have had a successful year and that efficiency has been fully maintained.

In conclusion I take this opportunity on behalf of Mr. Shillidy who held charge for the greater part of the year and myself of bringing

to the notice of Government the excellent work of Deputy Inspectors General, Superintendents and in fact of all ranks of the Force and the clerical establishment and of acknowledging with gratitude the unfailing readiness with which they have responded to the many calls made upon them.

A. C. J. BAILEY,

Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

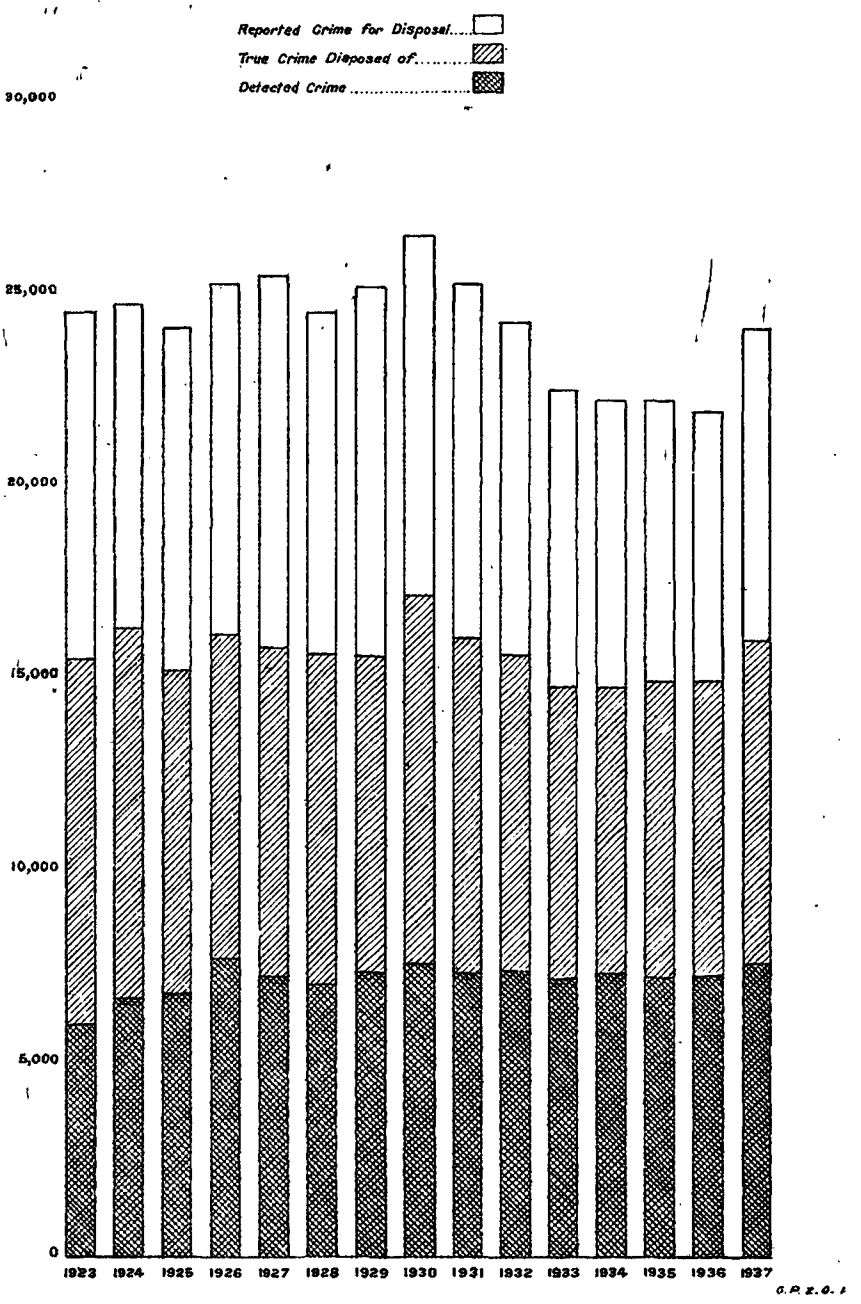
APPENDIX "A" (referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1937.

District	Cognizable crime reported. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence	Thefts (including cattle thefts)	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	2·32	·03	·02	·03	·03	·39	·89	·04	1·15	
2. Broach	1·10	·02	·02	·008	·02	·28	·27	·008	·64	
3. Kaira	1·53	·04	·01	·02	·03	·43	·43	·02	1·005	
4. Panch Mahals	1·46	·04	·02	·01	·08	·40	·43	·04	1·07	
5. Surat	·74	·02	·001	·001	·008	·18	·26	·005	·49	
6. Thana	1·31	·02	·008	·004	·02	·37	·49	·01	·94	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	5·64	·05	·005	·01	·07	1·40	2·66	·02	4·23	
8. Ahmednagar	·90	·02	·006	·01	·04	·26	·30	·01	·67	
9. East Khandesh	1·21	·02	·004	·02	·04	·38	·42	·03	·94	
10. West Khandesh	1·40	·02	·006	·01	·05	·38	·48	·005	·97	
11. Nasik	1·63	·01	·009	·009	·04	·56	·61	·01	1·25	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·57	·02	·01	·01	·04	·41	·59	·02	1·12	
12. Poona	1·49	·02	·008	·01	·03	·33	·68	·03	1·12	
13. Satara	·62	·02	·004	·005	·01	·13	·21	·005	·40	
14. Sholapur	1·19	·03	·003	·009	·04	·23	·53	·02	·87	
15. Belgaum	·79	·03	·01	·003	·01	·17	·23	·01	·48	
16. Bijapur	·69	·02	·003	·006	·01	·16	·19	·01	·41	
17. Dharwar	·90	·01	·008	·002	·01	·23	·36	·01	·67	
18. Kanara	·68	·01	·004	...	·01	·26	·23	·01	·54	
19. Kolaba	·56	·01	·003	...	·01	·16	·20	·007	·40	
20. Ratnagiri	·27	·009	·003	...	·004	·06	·10	·0007	·18	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·89	·02	·005	·005	·01	·19	·37	·01	·64	
Total, for the Province, including Railways.	1·23	·02	·008	·01	·02	·30	·48	·01	·87	

Appendix 'B' referred to in paragraph 10.

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I. P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY. FROM 1923 TO 1937.



G.P.Z.O.I

APPENDIX " C " (referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range	1936	722	420	164	...	256	172	76·36
	1937	832	458	283	...	175	195	71·89
Southern Range	1936	1,075	670	515	...	155	166	79·70
	1937	980	487	351	...	136	351	77·42
Total	1936	1,797	1,090	679	...	411	338	74·70
	1937	1,812	945	634	...	311	546	74·64

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1937.	Number added during the year 1937.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	320	79	1	...	...	...	80
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	118	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	95	7	...	...	...	...	7
Bhil	1,984	374	3	...	...	...	377
Chhapparband	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	2,033	234	...	...	...	...	234
Futgudi	46	5	...	...	...	...	5
Kaikadi	117	21	4	...	...	...	25
Kammi	11	1	...	...	...	...	1
Katbu	37	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kathodi	30	6	...	...	...	...	6
Koli	314	50	3	...	...	...	53
Lamani	245	102	5	...	...	...	107
Mang	461	32	...	...	...	...	32
Mang-garudi	324	26	4	1	...	...	31
Marwar Baori	59	11	...	1	...	...	12
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	392	20	...	...	...	...	20
Pasi	8	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ramoshi	625	70	...	...	...	...	70
Sansi	123	19	2	...	...	...	21
Tadvi	154	37	...	...	...	...	37
Thakar	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjari	62	5	...	...	...	...	5
Waddar	154	24	3	...	...	...	27
Waghri	303	51	...	...	...	...	51
Mixed gang	102	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	*8,174	1,178	26	2	...	...	1,206

* In Statement I for 1936, the registered population at the end of that year was carried out during 1937, revealed, however, that the total number was 8,174. This

I (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1937.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	6	36	9	51	2	...	...
119	...	8	2	10	...	...	...
102	2	19	1	22	2	1	...
2,361	30	82	3	115	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,267	13	...	20	33	...	...	...
51	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
142	2	4	...	6	...	...	...
12	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
38	1	12	...	13	...	...	...
36	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
367	9	32	...	41	1	...	...
352	3	24	5	32	9	...	...
493	1	50	9	60	...	...	...
355	1	60	24	85	...	1	...
71	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
412	3	20	29	52	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
695	9	38	14	61	...	...	...
144	4	8	...	12	...	...	...
191	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
35	...	...	26	26	...	...	...
67	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
181	5	6	3	14	1	...	...
354	5	...	7	12	...	...	...
104	2	9	...	11	...	...	...
9,380	97	425	152	674	17	2	...

shown as 8,165. The actual inspection of the Registers of the various districts accounts for the difference between the figure reported last year and the present figure.

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*				Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	6
Berad	...	...	2	53	347	...
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	10	..	10	20	...	99
Bhampta (Takari) ...	5	...	8	30	...	72
Bhil	10	...	11	126	2,228	7
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dharala	12	...	12	45	...	2,222
Futgudi	...	...	...	3	...	48
Kaikadi	3	...	3	9	7	126
Kammi	...	...	...	5	...	7
Katbu	...	...	...	13	...	25
Kathodi	...	...	...	1	24	11
Koli	1	...	2	43	321	3
Lamani	...	...	9	41	311	...
Mang	2	...	2	62	...	431
Mang-garudi	16	...	17	102	...	253
Marwar Baori	10	...	10	17	...	54
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	27	...	27	79	2	331
Pasi	1	...	2	2	7	...
Ramoshi	4	...	4	65	...	630
Sansi	68	...	68	80	4	60
Tadvi	2	...	2	3	188	...
Thakar	...	...	...	26	...	9
Vanjari	...	...	...	1	...	66
Waddar	...	...	1	15	165	1
Waghri	7	...	7	19	...	335
Mixed gang	...	...	...	11	39	54
Total ...	178	...	197	871	3,643	4,866

I—*continued.*

population at the year 1937.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1937.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1937.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1937.	Number apprehended during the year 1937.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...
347	1	9	9	14	6	4
99	...	72	2	...	7	...
72	2	12	1	6	4	...
2,235	9	36	27	65	10	9
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,222	1	18	41	13	16	1
48	...	4	...	4	...	...
133	4	17	1	5	2	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	6	...	3	1	...
35	...	2	...	1	1	...
324	2	6	1	15	2	1
311	3	1	...	6	2	...
431	3	3	6	8	5	...
253	6	16	...	8	3	...
54	...	9	3	6	3	...
333	...	21	18	5	...	1
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
630	3	5	4	5	5	1
64	7	26	10	3	1	...
188	...	...	1	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	5	...	3
66	2	...	...	1	...	...
166	4	11	5	8	2	...
335	1	3	3	4	4	...
93	...	3	5	4	...	...
8,509	48	286	137	190	74	20

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1937.	Number added during the year 1937.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	187	16	...	1	...	...	17
Kaira	2,332	285	...	...	...	...	285
Thana	103	13	1	...	...	...	14
Ahmednagar	550	59	5	...	...	...	64
East Khandesh	915	113	1	...	...	...	114
West Khandesh	880	218	3	...	...	...	221
Nasik	654	123	2	1	...	...	126
Poona	262	17	...	...	...	...	17
Satara	1,088	105	...	...	...	...	105
Sholapur	366	13	1	...	...	...	14
Belgaum	202	60	...	...	...	...	60
Bijapur	162	55	1	...	...	...	56
Dharwar	402	100	11	...	...	...	111
Kanara	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	17	1	1	...	...	...	2
Total ...	8,174*	1,178	26	2	...	...	1,206

* *Vide* remarks on Statement I.

I-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

registered members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1937.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
204	5	8	...	13	1	...	...
2,617	18	...	26	44	...	...	...
117	3	5	...	8	1	...	...
614	2	52	...	54	...	...	...
1,029	12	15	...	27	...	1	...
1,101	14	42	1	57	...	...	...
780	11	73	30	114	...	...	...
279	2	49	41	92	...	...	...
1,193	10	90	10	110	...	...	...
330	3	...	31	34	...	...	...
262	5	28	1	34	12	...	...
218	1	32	6	39	...	...	...
513*	10	31	5	46	2	1	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
9,380	97	425	152	674	17	2	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered the end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	78	...	79	92	27	85
Kaira	18	...	18	62	...	2,555
Thana	...	...	1	9	56	52
Ahmednagar	22	...	22	76	348	190
East Khandesh	13	...	14	41	777	211
West Khandesh	3	...	3	60	959	82
Nasik	7	...	7	121	608	51
Poona	2	...	2	94	28	157
Satara	6	...	6	116	...	1,077
Sholapur	28	...	28	62	72	246
Belgaum	...	...	12	46	185	31
Bijapur	...	...	...	39	135	44
Dharwar	...	...	3	49	439	25
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kolaba	...	...	...	1	...	45
Bombay Suburban District ...	1	...	2	3	9	7
Total ...	178	...	197	871	3,643	4,866

I-A—*continued.*

population at year 1937.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1937.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1937.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1937.	Number apprehended during the year 1937.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
112	...	36	17	11	4	...
2,555	1	20	44	17	20	1
108	...	6	...	5	...	...
538	2	84	1	40	10	9
988	7	13	5	8	2	1
1,041	12	14	23	18	3	1
659	2	24	8	28	7	3
185	6	26	...	9	4	...
1,077	7	13	11	13	10	1
318	2	20	20	4	2	...
216	...	1	3	18	6	3
179	1	11	1	3	3	...
464	7	13	4	14	3	1
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	2	...	...
16	1	5	...	...	...	...
8,509	48	286	137	190	74	20

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bagdi	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	...	...	14	68	3	62	...	9
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	6	7	1	1	...	...
Bhil	1	...	30	156	3	70	8	22
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Dharala	...	...	13	115	16	125	5	34
Futgudi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	10	9	...	1	...	2
Katbu	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Kathodi	...	...	1	20	...	2	...	...
Koli	...	...	4	72	8	23	...	3
Lamani	...	...	13	31	...	1	...	1
Mang	...	...	6	16	2	4	...	...
Mang-garudi	...	...	21	47	5	5	...	4
Marwar Baori	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pardhi (Haranshikari) ...	1	...	21	35	4	2	2	...
Pasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramoshi	...	1	7	32	...	8	3	1
Sansi	...	...	9	18	...	...	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	15	36	2	...	...	...
Vanjari	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Waddar	...	...	4	26	2	...	...	1
Waghri	...	4	10	19	2	8	1	3
Mixed gang	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	8	13	191	716	50	318	14	80

II (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 2 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
3	20	3	11	...	14	...	193	...	...	
1	...	12	2	...	14	...	18	...	...	
1	1	23	1	...	24	...	41	...	...	
3	21	17	61	5	83	...	392	7	7	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	
...	1	34	81	...	115	1	425	5	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	4	19	2	2	23	...	49	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	
...	...	3	4	...	7	...	30	...	...	
4	6	1	19	...	20	1	141	4	...	
...	8	1	6	...	7	...	61	...	...	
1	1	4	11	...	15	2	47	1	1	
5	4	27	2	...	29	...	120	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	17	...	1	
...	8	24	13	2	39	...	112	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
2	22	13	8	...	21	2	99	1	...	
1	3	8	2	1	11	...	42	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	
...	3	4	8	...	12	...	48	2	...	
...	...	4	11	...	15	1	63	1	1	
...	...	2	2	...	4	...	7	...	...	
21	104	207	247	10	464	8	1,987	21	16	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	6	3	4	2	1	...	...	...
Kaira	...	3	22	133	18	132	6	37
Panch Mahals	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	4	19	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	1	18	9	6	...	1
East Khandesh	1	...	39	89	5	6	...	...
West Khandesh... ...	...	...	17	102	2	33	1	13
Nasik	...	...	10	103	2	53	2	15
Poona	...	5	9	28	1	1	...	...
Satara	...	1	12	49	2	12	3	1
Sholapur	1	...	19	45	1	2	2	2
Belgaum	...	...	17	34	3	18	...	4
Bijapur	...	...	10	17	2	32	...	1
Dharwar	...	...	20	74	4	22	...	6
Kanara	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District .	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	13	191	716	50	318	14	80

II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 2 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	11	2	...	13	...	29	...	1	
...	1	37	90	...	127	2	481	6	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	4	3	...	7	...	30	...	...	
4	3	12	15	...	27	...	69	4	...	
1	15	1	24	2	27	1	184	...	...	
2	3	16	24	3	43	...	216	5	5	
2	13	...	24	2	26	...	226	2	2	
7	8	23	2	...	25	1	85	...	...	
2	26	16	18	...	34	4	146	2	1	
...	1	35	19	...	54	...	127	...	...	
3	18	17	5	...	22	...	119	...	...	
...	...	12	9	...	21	...	83	...	...	
...	13	21	10	3	34	...	173	2	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	3	1	2	...	3	...	13	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
21	104	207	247	10	464	8	1,937	21	16	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	2	...	2	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	25	42	...	67	2
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	27	...	28	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	4	...	7	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	2	1	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	5	...	7	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	18	67	...	85	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	136	394	2	528	14
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	6	20	...	26	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	18	...	20	...
		Total ...	195	580	2	773	17
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	163	407	...	570	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	7	31	...	38	1
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	63	107	...	170	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	30	82	...	112	7
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	20	...	20	4
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	14	119	...	133	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	25	239	...	264	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	257	895	8	1,144	3
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	22	...	29	2
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	226	898	7	1,117	39
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	41	132	2	171	4
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	12	...	14	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	41	139	...	180	4
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	28	166	1	193	15
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	75	237	2	310	..
		Total ...	979	3,506	20	4,465	81

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	16	33	3	...	36	3	3	39	...	...	...	3	...
3	7	13	...	3	16	5	4	21	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	4	2	...	6	5	...	11	...	...	...	3	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
10	11	49	1	12	62	14	9	76	1	...	1	4	...
146	216	102	40	8	152	196	41	348	...	2	12	27	68
3	6	15	...	2	17	3	2	20	...	...	1	...	...
3	5	5	1	6	12	15	2	27	...	...	1	...	...
182	264	226	47	32	307	242	61	549	1	4	15	38	68
60	191	134	79	96	309	5	...	314	3	5	...	3	4
8	14	6	3	6	15	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
32	44	69	19	6	94	2	...	96	...	...	1	...	18
21	33	43	3	5	51	2	...	53	...	...	...	...	8
4	3	7	...	2	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	1
16	19	46	3	49	98	5	4	103	...	...	...	1	...
33	30	178	5	8	191	36	31	227	7	3	...	4	...
358	260	398	61	58	525	240	66	765	2	4	234	6	53
10	6	4	1	6	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...
477	199	303	46	46	402	256	81	658	1	6	309	...	86
40	41	64	9	9	84	52	12	136	...	4	2	3	9
5	3	4	2	...	6	18	4	24	...	...	1	...	1
20	44	100	7	4	111	49	24	160	1	...	1	1	7
37	44	85	9	3	98	124	41	222	...	...	2	1	11
53	69	154	23	9	186	33	14	221	...	2	9	2	4
1,174	1,000	1,595	270	307	2,192	825	297	3,017	14	24	559	22	202

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	59	183	2	240	8
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	141	503	8	636	63
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	56	335	11	380	14
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	14	137	3	148	1
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	697	5,073	24	5,746	159
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	967	6,231	48	7,150	245
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	35	224	8	251	8
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	38	190	1	227	1
		Total ...	73	414	9	478	9
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	94	718	8	804*	15
		Theft { ordinary	737	7,379	1,104	7,012	159
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	162	589	15	736	9
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	76	332	1	407	2
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	122	421	4	539	8
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	73	450	43	480	14
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	7	1	7	...
		Total ...	1,265	9,896	1,176	9,585	207
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*3,479	20,627	1,255	22,851	559

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders. (2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false. (3) *Column 16.*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Column 10 of Statement A, Part I for 1936 :— 3,315

Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation ...	+175	
Cases transferred from this Statement to Statement AA, Part I ...	−12	= +164
Cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I, to this Statement...	+1	

3,479

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 5+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
13	96	36	10	75	123	15	1	138	...	2	...	5	2
91	145	134	33	164	339	41	12	380	...	6	...	10	18
70	88	18	20	170	219	21	1	240	...	...	1	...	6
40	44	38	9	16	66	34	8	100	...	...	1	1	7
385	849	1,196	129	3,032	4,371	319	97	4,690	5	1	92	13	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
599	1,232	1,422	201	3,447	5,118	436	119	5,554	5	9	94	29	74
115	67	41	12	8	69	370	40	439	...	...	62	2	9
57	45	113	5	6	125	20	12	145	...	...	20	1	8
172	112	154	17	14	194	390	52	584	...	...	82	3	17
84	134	375	33	156	567	220	87	787	1	11	...	1	3
654	889	2,903	158	2,194	6,359	854	471	7,213	3	52	4	21	54
108	130	344	16	98	473	377	98	850	...	11	1	22	5
34	48	302	14	3	320	76	28	396	...	4	...	5	4
116	128	186	24	69	283	502	51	785	1	7	50	12	6
174	117	112	9	53	217	2,169	333	2,386	...	1	82	3	24
1	1	3	...	2	6	3	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
1,171	1,467	4,225	249	2,575	8,225	4,201	1,070	12,426	5	86	137	64	96
3,298	4,065	7,622	784	6,375	16,036	6,094	1,599	22,130	25	123	887	156	457

Part I, for 1936 :—

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part I—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	40	198	6	232	1
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	537	7,808	1	8,344	4
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	151	592	...	743	...
		Total ...	*728	8,598	7	9,319	5

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders. (2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false. (3) *Column 16.*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates. (4) Cases entered against serial No. 3 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*l*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement AA—Part I—for the sake of convenience.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A,

Column 10 of Statement AA, Part I for 1936		
Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation	+83	
Cases transferred from Statement A, Part I to this Statement	+12	=
Cases transferred from this statement to Statement A, Part I	−1	
Cases under the Motor Vehicles Act included in the last year's Statement, omitted...	−50	

PART I

for the year 1937 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
41	37	121	4	27	158	23	13	181	...	1	1	2	5
151	776	7,180	130	98	7,409	3,675	3,341	11,084	3	2	1	85	1
43	67	512	9	111	631	327	289	958	1	1	...	29	...
235	880	7,813	143	235	8,198	4,025	3,643	12,223	4	4	2	116	5

Part I, for 1936:—

684

+44

728

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for the Province of

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	26	4	...	22	11
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	51	61	1	...	79	54
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	1	23	...	...	13	13
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	3	4	...	...	7	4
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	3	...	...	...	2	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	5	...	...	5	3
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	11	68	...	...	66	50
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	931	2,172	8	11	1,590	738
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	5	30	3	...	19	17
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	2	9	...	...	10	8
		Total ...	1,009	2,398	16	11	1,813	899
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	276	609	38	10	495	212
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	5	40	..	...	32	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	144	231	6	...	213	103
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	30	73	7	...	60	48
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	.....	14	2	1	9	8
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	13	63	...	...	62	54
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	21	210	3	2	192	178
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	512	1,390	37	7	1,289	606
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	10	...	...	13	6

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	2	2	.....
		Total ...	.....	2	2	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	1	.....	1	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	95	321	416	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	1	18	19	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	67	198	265	9
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	9	15	24	4
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	55	56	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	4	5	1
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	42	854	896	5
		Total ...	217	1,465	1,682	22

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part II—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	42	164	4	1	153	133
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	670	8,978	44	...	8,702	8,315
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	50	571	2	...	564	523
		Total ...	*762	9,713	50	1	9,419	8,971

NOTES.—(1) *Column 13 to 15*—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates. (2) Persons entered against serial No. 3 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement AA—Part II—for the sake of convenience.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement AA,

Column 12 of Statement AA, Part II, for 1936		785
Persons concerned in cases under the Motor Vehicles Act excluded ...	−50	−23
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement A, Part I ...	+29	
Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement A, Part I ...	−1	
Erroneous inclusions and omissions adjusted	−1	
		762

PART II.

for the year 1937 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
20	...	46	37	22	9	...	...	2	2	2	.....
387	1	898	4,222	3,693	404	4	...	...	...	93	.....
41	51	54	349	304	33	1	...	...	...	30	.....
448	52	998	4,608	4,024	446	5	...	2	2	125	.....

Part II, for 1936 :—

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
198	...	125	992	86	810	1	...	4	153	2	.....
39	...	49	35	17	12	...	...	1	21	5	.....
237	...	174	1,027	103	822	1	...	5	174	7	.....
152	3	144	264	106	121	1	...	...	...	3	.....
827	19	795	1,916	801	880	14	3	14	7	70	.....
89	20	146	491	115	289	1	2	3	2	36	.....
95	2	58	116	38	69	...	1	4	...	5	.....
159	5	168	961	92	601	4	2	10	62	15	.....
289	...	203	6,020	780	4,649	1	...	10	208	6	.....
...	...	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,611	49	1,514	9,775	1,937	6,610	21	8	41	279	135	.....
5,965	125	6,220	15,373	2,913	10,405	83	21	306	1,613	598	10

Part II, for 1936 :—

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	64	320	2	...	252	54
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	47	180	16	...	161	122
		Total ...	111	500	18	...	413	176
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	110	733	10	5	683	531
		{ ordinary ...	727	4,990	126	9	4,756	3,929
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	140	471	3	2	454	365
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	93	468	5	...	493	398
36	419, 420	Cheating	144	432	9	4	379	220
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	131	590	5	...	502	213
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	6	...	...	9	9
		Total ...	1,348	7,690	158	20	7,276	5,665
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*5,207	19,176	521	77	17,155	11,190

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1936 5,224

Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement AA, Part I ...	−29	−17
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I ...	+1	
Erroneous inclusions and omissions adjusted	+11	
		5,207

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognisable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d).	(e)	(f)
653	2	310	560	109	369	1	3	29	480	...	.....
56	1	54	191	35	114	1	2	1	3	5	.....
4	...	3	51	22	20	...	...	...	2	...	.....
38	1	91	60	23	37	1	...	5	2	2	.....
43	...	50	277	72	148	...	...	1	6	1	.....
60	...	72	32	14	12	...	...	5	8	2	.....
1,934	28	1,624	1,820	477	1,010	28	10	149	893	43	3
251	16	478	104	2	76	4	...	...	...	29	6
139	4	188	163	34	111	2	3	1	...	21	.....
48	2	35	46	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	.....
28	...	47	79	8	39	...	...	4	1	...	.....
753	14	691	933	168	661	22	...	13	190	49	.....
...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,219	36	1,439	1,344	313	944	28	3	18	191	99	6

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	348	1,125	52	1	1,072	419
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	76	172	12	5	173	117
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	5	13	1	...	14	10
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	74	208	1	...	184	146
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	43	173	3	...	162	119
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	74	236	5	1	227	167
		Total ...	1,625	4,567	167	27	4,187	2,203
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	292	622	25	2	405	154
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	172	405	19	7	357	218
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	27	87	3	2	69	21
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	14	123	10	1	75	47
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	609	2,784	100	7	2,560	1,807
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,114	4,031	162	19	3,466	2,247

PART II.

Bombay (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
25	...	31	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	.....
...	...	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	3	.....
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
16	3	12	67	9	57	1	...	...	4	4	.....
852	8	1,398	1,268	162	918	3	...	93	69	291	1
2	1	13	5	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	.....
2	...	1	41	1	26	...	...	...	1	...	.....
914	12	1,469	1,407	183	1,019	5	...	93	76	314	1
283	12	320	16	...	3	10	5	7	...	14	3
12	1	23	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
110	3	120	3	...	3	...	...	36	2	...	.....
12	...	36	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....
8	...	14	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
14	...	24	37	32	4	10	...	...	...	3	.....
683	8	499	563	164	295	5	...	65	390	12	.....
7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.....

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	75	236	73	.....	.....	1	.....
1	7	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	56	116	68	.....	.....	1	.....
1	8	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	63	778	45	.....	.....	1	.....
53	213	1,191	203	.....	.....	4	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	.....	1	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	5	5	1
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	1	1	.....
		Total ...	1	6	7	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	59	71	21
		Total ...	12	59	71	21
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	9	11	4
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	123	1,592	1,715	234
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	61	65	12
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,276	11,120	12,396	1,260
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,405	12,782	14,187	1,510
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	97	202	229	59
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	289	320	48
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	194	2,095	2,289	358
		Total ...	252	2,586	2,838	465
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	1	2	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	1	1	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	193	1,083	1,276	267
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	56	274	330	32

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	19	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	19	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
671	541	121	147	.....	.....	1	1 Transferred.
34	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,058	3,629	1,190	1,256	5	.....	2	3 Transferred.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,764	4,190	1,315	1,404	5	.....	3	4 Transferred.
67	61	15	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	112	41	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
776	803	160	191	.....	.....	1	1 Transferred.
910	976	216	270	.....	.....	1	1 Transferred.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
414	380	58	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	122	26	55	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	365	3,496	3,861	580
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	31	470	501	1
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	5	5	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	65	633	698	376
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	7	17	24	6
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	55	139	194	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	81	345	426	42
		Total ..	854	6,464	7,318	1,313
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,312	90,107	93,419	148
		Total ...	3,312	90,107	93,419	148
		Grand Total ...	*6,053	113,471	119,524	3,480

* The figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1936, was 6,214. The difference

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,350	1,211	286	432	.....	.....	.....	2 Transferred.
25	53	382	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	50	166	68	.....	.....	.....	1 Transferred.
7	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	81	52	42	.....	1	.....	.....
107	147	71	59	.....	.....	1	.....
2,046	2,049	1,050	857	.....	1	1	3 Transferred.
4,540	3,625	80,590	4,508	.....	.....	6	8 Transferred.
4,540	3,625	80,590	4,508	.....	.....	6	8 Transferred.
13,322	11,074	84,376	7,256	5	1	15	16 Transferred.

between this figure and the one in column 4, viz.—161 cases has not been explained.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	116 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	3	...
		Total ...	.....	3	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	3	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	102	382	61
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	1	28	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	71	218	19
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	17	32	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	56	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	1	4	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	142	2,376	208
		Total ...	338	3,096	293
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	2	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	4	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	...
		Total ...	2	6	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	21	117	7
		Total ...	21	117	7

PART II.

the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			Committed to Sessions.
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	3	...	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	3	...	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	542	23	111	272	61·39	110	26	...	...	.....
.....	32	2	13	13	41·93	4	...	...	...	.....
1	307	26	69	123	51·89	88	6	...	...	.....
.....	51	10	18	4	11·76	19	...	...	...	.....
.....	57	...	4	49	87·50	4	...	...	...	.....
.....	5	1	1	1	25·00	2	...	...	...	.....
8	2,718	25	287	2,189	84·71	204	13	...	...	.....
12	3,715	87	506	2,651	78·22	426	45	...	...	.....
.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	4	1	1	2	50·00	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	2	...	1	1	50·00	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	8	1	4	3	50·00	...	...	...	...	.....
7	138	21	49	17	13·70	40	11	...	...	.....
7	138	21	49	17	13·70	40	11	...	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	16	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	304	3,175	2
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	35	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	3,607	25,163	267
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	3,913	28,389	295
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	40	254	3
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	46	497	18
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	623	4,313	34
		Total ...	709	5,064	55
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
23	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	2	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	432	2,384	7
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	212	656	11
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	880	6,692	30
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	31	559	59
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	14	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	198	1,363	24
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	16	28	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	156	616	3
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	79	342	5
		Total ...	2,008	12,656	139
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	3,609	92,067	5,884
		Total ...	3,609	92,067	5,884
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*10,600	141,398	6,673

*The total number of persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1935 was not been explained.

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	REMARKS. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	REMARKS. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	REMARKS. Committed to Sessions.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14(*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
.....	18	7	9	2	12·50	...	...	...	...	.....
4	3,603	572	1,806	195	6·08	349	581	...	...	.....
.....	35	13	18	2	57·14	2	...	...	...	.....
67	28,970	4,191	14,278	2,323	9·13	3,432	4,746	...	58	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
71	32,626	4,783	16,111	2,522	8·79	3,783	5,327	...	58	.....
5	292	34	157	17	6·61	44	40	...	...	.....
1	560	59	246	60	11·65	92	103	...	...	.....
91	4,879	494	2,849	349	8·02	641	546	...	...	.....
97	5,731	587	3,252	426	8·32	777	689	...	...	.....
.....	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....
.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
31	2,792	450	1,359	96	4·01	396	491	...	26	.....
4	875	114	416	35	5·24	210	100	...	1	.....
33	7,569	1,059	3,826	459	6·82	989	1,236	...	17	.....
.....	649	21	276	287	46·44	46	19	...	...	.....
.....	14	...	...	10	71·42	4	...	...	...	.....
8	1,577	797	242	356	25·66	180	2	...	...	.....
.....	44	9	11	16	57·14	8	5	...	...	.....
.....	775	15	276	194	31·34	254	36	...	...	.....
.....	425	29	179	83	23·91	63	72	...	...	.....
76	14,727	2,494	6,589	1,536	12·00	2,147	1,961	...	44	.....
863	100,697	995	9,407	83,919	85·67	4,909	1,467	...	...	.....
863	100,697	995	9,407	83,919	85·67	4,909	1,467	...	...	.....
1,126	157,545	8,968	35,918	91,077	61·50	12,082	9,500	...	102	.....

11,278. The difference between this figure and that shown in column 4, viz. −678 persons has

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Province of Bombay including Railways, for the year 1937.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,212	1,707	53·14	4,23,915	92,572	27·67
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	268	...	.....	12,756	...
(c) Other thefts	6,192	3,457	55·83	2,68,320	1,03,414	45·36
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	88	42	47·72	31,965	4,242	17·69
(b) Other Robbery	259	113	43·62	19,988	6,557	27·77
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	308	197	65·01	30,978	15,165	51·77
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	80	28	35·00	20,331	1,371	14·86
Total ...	10,134	5,812	57·35	7,95,492	2,36,077	37·44
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	10	1	10·00	1,562	97	6·18
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	21	15	71·42	2,457	1,799	73·21
Total ...	31	16	51·61	4,025	1,896	47·10

(1) Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,00,954	Rs. 69,405	68·74

(2) Rs. 33,168 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 39,183 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1937 in 604 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1937 is Rs. 81,677.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1937 in 1,375 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,59,242.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1937 in 1,140 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 93,349.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the

	District.	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	2	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	2	3
	6. Thana	...	1	...	2	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	1	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	...	1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	1	...	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	...	2	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total, N. R. ...	...	12	3	9	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	5	5
	14. Satara	...	1	...	1	3	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	...	1	2	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	...	...	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	...	1	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	3	6
	Total, S. R. ...	...	10	1	7	26	36

D.

Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1937.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	4	345	...	...	1,236	...	...	1,636
11	...	101	...	...	388	...	...	505
27	...	207	...	...	740	...	...	984
11	...	107	...	...	444	...	...	567
15	...	137	...	...	593	...	...	750
20	...	184	...	...	509	...	...	720
15	1	114	...	...	315	...	...	450
25	1	164	...	...	610	...	...	806
33	...	215	...	...	699	...	...	955
21	...	161	...	...	537	...	...	725
34	1	225	...	...	828	...	...	1,097
17	2	146	...	...	396	...	...	569
267	9	2,106	...	...	7,294	...	...	9,764
40	18	382	...	...	1,149	...	...	1,604
30	...	201	...	...	678	...	...	917
24	2	187	...	...	746	...	...	967
26	1	155	...	...	573	...	...	762
22	...	166	...	...	534	...	...	728
35	...	199	...	...	776	...	...	1,018
15	...	144	...	...	400	...	...	565
13	...	101	...	...	342	...	...	462
14	...	132	...	...	433	...	...	584
28	11	177	...	...	553	...	...	810
242	32	1,844	...	...	6,219	...	...	8,417

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,278·62
	Total, N. R. ...	...	...	...	36,554 sq. miles 1,278·62 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,891
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,582
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,906·85
	Total, S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,805 sq. miles 1,906·85 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 *minus* column 20 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	13	2·37	611	2,651	1·62
334,170	68,806	9	11	3·13	661	699	1·38
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·64	763	1,461	1·48
454,526	54,758	8	13	2·85	801	750	1·32
693,613	93,936	10	9	2·26	924	913	1·21
836,625	119,001	16	27	4·88	1,161	1,336	2·55
179,524	70,377	6	7	0·36	398	1,092	2·42
988,206	93,660	17	16	3·24	1,226	959	1·18
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4·81	1,262	1,560	1·63
771,794	76,856	14	22	7·33	1,064	1,070	1·47
1,000,048	156,408	29	21	5·39	911	2,147	1·95
.....	.....	11	11	2·24	.....	833	1·46
8,205,959	1,457,525	182	188	3·97 Sq. miles. 2·24 Railway miles.	840	15,971	1·63
1,169,798	256,003	25	33	3·33	729	2,250	1·40
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5·33	1,286	822	0·69
877,520	135,632	16	14	4·72	907	1,999	2·06
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	5·90	1,412	1,321	1·73
869,220	101,194	16	22	7·78	1,193	863	1·18
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·50	1,083	1,553	1·52
417,835	36,377	12	16	7·01	739	267	0·47
628,721	45,353	10	15	4·78	1,361	478	1·03
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·96	2,230	368	0·63
.....	.....	13	23	2·35	.....	1,333	2·25
8,624,711	1,085,866	167	185	5·23 sq. miles. 2·35 Ry. miles.	1,024	11,254	1·33

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	...	...	12
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	7	1	4	4
	Total ...	4	4	7	1	4	16
	Grand Total ...	*4	*26	*11	*17	†60	†86
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the Report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

*The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 58 officers serving in this Province; besides Gujerat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 19 officers on leave and deputation and 10 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police, viz. 1936 to 109 in 1937, due to the creation of one additional post in the Deputation Reserve.

† There has been a net decrease of 13 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 29, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	60
2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	92
†588	†48	†3,975	...	...	†13,513	...	...	18,273
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	52	...	...	12	...	...	65

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

these there are 11 officers serving in Sind, 6 in Bombay City, 4 in the Western India States and amongst District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 109. The total sanctioned strength of the I. P. and B. P. cadres has been increased from 108 in

and below the rank of Inspectors and men over that of last year. This decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	93,78,812	20,268	*93,99,080	76,359 sq. miles. 3,185·47 Ry. miles.
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1937-38 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,36,126

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 *minus* column 10 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	349	373	4·51 Sq. miles. 2·30 Rly. miles.	921	27,225	1·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of the Scriptory Staff.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal (including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	51	1,581	48	1,572	73	501	49
	2. Broach	15	489	15	481	...	204	13
	3. Kaira	34	947	32	935	40	501	30
	4. Panch Mahals	15	551	10	544	40	266	13
	5. Surat	20	729	20	720	11	283	18
	6. Thana	24	693	24	689	...	337	22
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	20	429	20	419	...	108	17
	8. Ahmednager	30	774	30	767	...	431	28
	9. East Khandesh	39	914	39	895	...	435	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	698	25	690	40	326	23
	11. Nasik	41	1,053	41	1,050	40	466	38
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	26	542	25	534	...	157	25
	Total, N. R. ...	340	9,400	329	9,286	244	4,014	311
Southern Range.	13. Poona	68	1,531	62	1,521	8	580	63
	14. Satara	36	879	36	873	40	352	33
	15. Sholapur	32	933	32	928	38	412	30
	16. Belgaum	33	728	32	724	...	416	30
	17. Bijapur	27	700	24	698	...	353	25
	18. Dharwar	41	975	41	974	40	370	33
	19. Kanara	20	544	19	528	...	295	18
	20. Kolaba	18	443	17	443	...	251	16
	21. Ratnagiri	18	565	16	558	40	277	17
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	43	765	43	764	...	150	41
	Total, S. R. ...	336	8,063	322	8,011	166	3,456	311

E.

Management of the Force for the Province of Bombay for the year 1937.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	2	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	2	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	12	4	224	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	10
...	...	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	8	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	9	5	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1,391	48	1,087	46	165	327
	2. Broach	...	387	15	338	48	84	163
	3. Kaira	...	508	32	448	45	64	327
	4. Panch Mahals	...	311	10	234	29	53	176
	5. Surat	...	358	20	548	19	108	321
	6. Thana	...	294	24	504	52	91	194
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	283	20	351	11	32	153
	8. Ahmednagar	...	326	30	626	26	43	230
	9. East Khandesh	...	337	39	701	50	89	237
	10. West Khandesh	...	486	25	574	46	49	221
	11. Nasik	...	567	41	953	62	85	283
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	344	25	514	35	53	225
	Total, N. R. ...	...	5,542	329	6,878	469	916	2,857
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1,056	62	1,158	69	135	572
	14. Satara	...	485	36	725	42	71	131
	15. Sholapur	...	385	32	701	43	73	397
	16. Belgaum	...	414	32	532	38	85	163
	17. Bijapur	...	162	24	587	49	36	88
	18. Dharwar	...	650	41	755	43	81	286
	19. Kanara	...	194	19	441	17	54	157
	20. Kolaba	...	342	17	271	17	40	53
	21. Ratnagiri	...	345	16	472	17	56	158
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	792	43	750	37	75	314
	Total, S. R. ...	...	4,825	322	6,447	372	706	2,319

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
251	446	31	9	2	7	2	8	248·85	·11	·49	12
111	74	15	8	2	3	...	6	240·74	·14	1·20	8
198	96	28	8	1	3	...	10	55·40	1·41	1·03	14
127	52	19	5	...	2	...	3	61·76	·16	·54	12
87	50	14	3	...	3	...	1	181·25	·49	·13	9
107	61	26	7	4	2	...	5	161·10	·44	·70	4
123	101	11	2	...	2	...	2	183·53	2·11	·45	10
120	174	27	1	...	2	...	4	183·05	3·90	·50	7
130	186	25	6	1	5	...	3	157·31	·43	·32	19
114	89	60	1	...	4	...	4	180·14	·50	·56	18
268	127	43	7	2	4	...	6	55·61	·33	·54	3
62	18	9	11	5	5	...	4	89·70	1·31	·71	9
1,697	1,474	308	68	17	42	2	56	...	...	...	125
290	102	40	8	...	15	...	13	101·51	·25	·82	16
147	282	14	2	...	1	...	4	147·53	·03	·44	16
153	73	23	4	9	4	...	3	175·43	·46	·51	5
104	179	21	2	1	6	...	8	63·67	1·17	1·05	5
95	158	29	2	...	4	...	3	184·52	·49	·41	5
143	223	21	1	1	1	...	6	104·00	·27	·59	1
52	115	22	...	...	...	...	7	311·55	·86	1·27	17
91	141	8	2	3	...	...	2	169·39	·52	·43	1
98	97	12	2	...	1	...	6	123·29	·33	1·04	9
124	37	29	...	1	3	...	8	101·83	·27	·99	1
1,297	1,406	219	23	15	35	...	60	...	...	...	66

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	16	40	15	...	...	29
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	10	9	9	9	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	51	25	49	24	2	105	47
	Grand Total ...	727	17,488	700	17,321	*412	7,575	669

* Besides these, there are 15 magazine rifles in the Surat District and

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	21	9	334	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	20

2 rifles short (·22'-R. F. mark III) at the Police Training School, Nasik.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	50	40	15	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	9	9	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	...	50	49	24	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	10,417	700	13,344	841	1,622	5,176

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendent

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2,994	2,880	529	91	32	77	2	116	...	...	...	194

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and Constables are shown as men.

C. M. S. YATES,
for Inspector General of Police.

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